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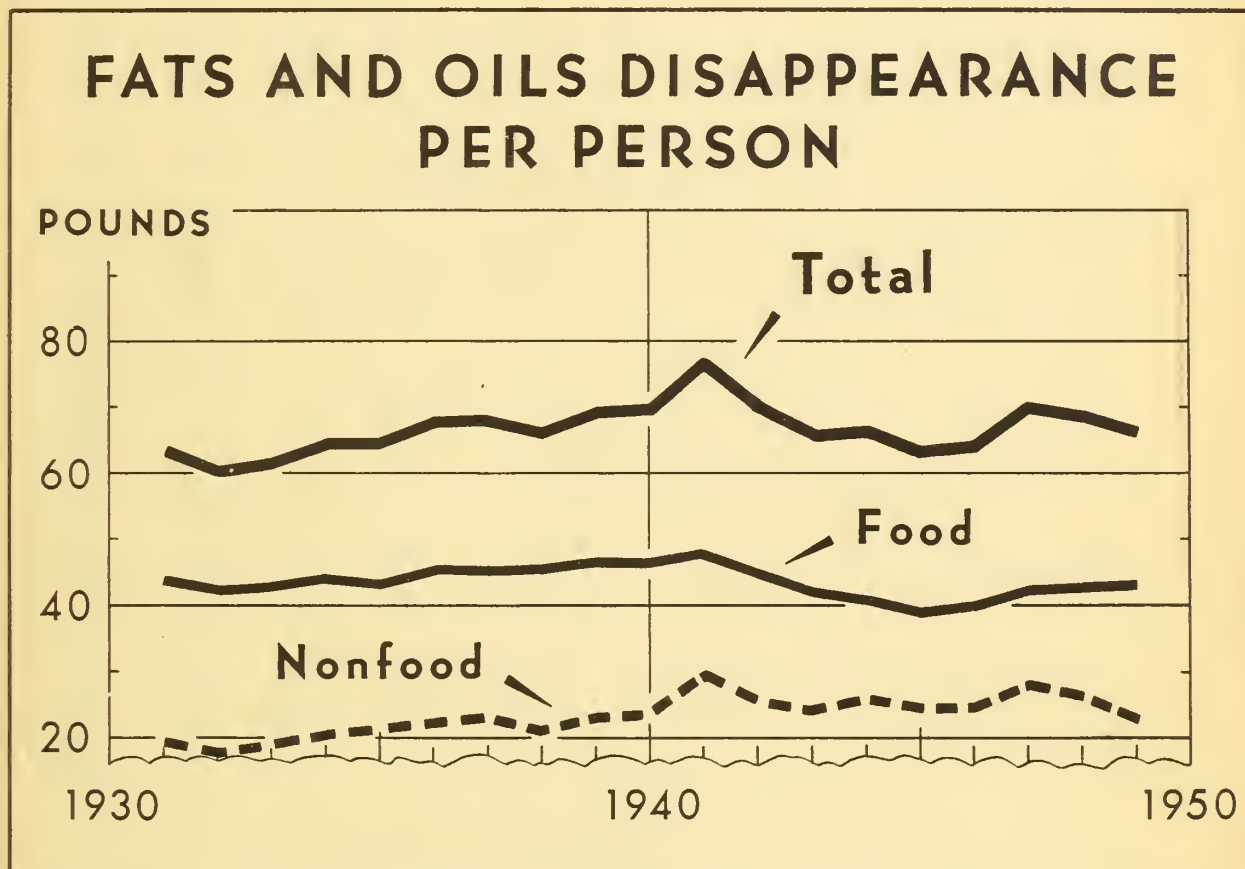
THE *Fats and Oils* SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Total disappearance of fats and oils into civilian trade channels was nearly 3 pounds per person smaller in 1949 than 1948. Disappearance into nonfood uses decreased from 26.0 pounds per person to less than 23 pounds. Disappearance of food fats increased from 42.6 pounds to over 43 pounds.

The decline in nonfood disappearance of fats and oils reflected an 8-percent drop in industrial production and apparently also a reduction during 1949 in unreported inventories

of fats and oils and fat-and-oil products. In addition, competition from other products, such as synthetic detergents and synthetic resins, continued strong. The decline in disappearance was accompanied by substantial price reductions from the high levels of 1947 and 1948. Use of fats and oils in soap in 1949 declined about 5 percent; in drying-oil products, about 15 percent; and in other nonfood uses, about 20 percent.

Table 1.- Wholesale prices per pound of fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets, and index numbers of prices of fats and oils, February 1948, January-February 1949 and January-February 1950

Item	1948	1949		1950	
	February	January	February	January	February
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	81.7	63.2	62.8	61.3	62.1
Butter, 92-score, New York	83.6	63.0	63.3	62.4	63.5
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	37.6	31.0	29.5	24.5	24.8
Shortening, cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, N. Y.	33.8	25.3	23.8	18.8	19.5
Shortening, cont. animal fat, 1-lb. cartons, Chicago	35.8	29.9	26.6	21.0	21.0
Lard, loose, Chicago	20.4	13.5	11.9	9.2	9.3
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	22.0	15.0	13.1	10.7	10.7
Lard, refined, 1-lb. cartons, Chicago	24.8	17.7	15.2	13.0	12.9
Oleo oil, extra, drums, Chicago	27.9	18.9	15.5	14.4	12.8
Oleostearine, barrels, N. Y.	25.4	14.3	13.0	9.9	9.4
Tallow, edible, Chicago	20.6	10.8	8.8	7.1	6.9
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	22.6	15.9	13.7	11.9	13.1
Corn oil, refined, drums, New York	31.0	23.8	21.1	16.2	17.9
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S. E. mills	22.2	15.0	13.0	11.1	11.6
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, N. Y. 1/	23.9	17.3	15.7	12.9	13.7
Cottonseed oil, refined, drums, New York	30.9	22.7	20.4	16.7	17.3
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	23.8	16.6	16.1	13.2	14.1
Peanut oil, refined, drums, N. Y.	30.6	23.5	22.6	18.4	19.3
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	19.6	14.3	12.3	10.8	11.4
Soybean oil, refined, drums, N. Y.	24.6	21.0	18.6	15.0	15.7
Babassu oil, tanks, New York	24.5	19.0	16.8	17.8	18.2
Coconut oil, crude, tank car lots, Pacific Coast 2/	23.5	18.2	16.8	17.2	17.1
Cocunut oil, Cochín type, refined, drums, N. Y. (tax included) ..	35.5	26.0	21.8	22.2	22.5
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, N. Y.	64.5	61.5	61.3	35.0	34.9
Olive oil, inedible (denatured), drums, N. Y.	---	44.0	44.0	24.0	24.0
Olive-oil foots, drums, carlots, N. Y.	---	23.2	24.9	13.2	13.2
Palm oil, Congo, drums, N. Y. 2/	---	25.3	24.8	14.9	15.0
Sesame oil, refined, drums, N. Y.	---	---	---	36.0	31.0
Tallow, inedible, prime or extra, carlots, Chicago	18.9	9.3	7.9	6.3	6.1
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	18.0	8.3	7.4	5.8	5.8
Grease, A White, Chicago	18.4	8.9	7.6	6.0	6.0
Grease, Yellow, Chicago	17.4	8.2	7.2	5.6	5.6
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, N. Y.	22.5	16.8	15.5	9.2	9.2
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	24.0	12.5	10.8	6.7	6.3
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A.) delivered, East ..	5.9	2.3	1.8	1.0	1.1
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.0
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	28.6	26.9	27.0	16.5	16.8
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, N. Y.	30.6	28.8	28.8	18.4	18.6
Oilicica oil, drums, f.o.b., N. Y.	24.9	17.9	16.8	24.0	22.8
Tung oil, drums, carlots, N. Y.	26.2	22.6	22.1	28.1	27.9
Tung oil, domestic, tanks, f.o.b. mills	---	---	---	26.0	26.0
Castor oil, No. 3, drums, carlots, N. Y.	26.5	20.5	20.1	17.0	17.2
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N. Y. (New Jersey mills)	26.2	20.0	19.8	17.2	17.4
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, N. Y.	29.2	23.0	22.9	21.0	21.1
Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P., bbl., N. Y.	33.6	33.0	31.5	19.3	19.3
Cod-oil, Newfoundland, drums, N. Y.	23.0	22.1	21.0	9.5	9.0
Degres, common, barrele, N. Y.	11.0	11.5	11.5	11.2	11.2
Neat's-foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, N. Y.	37.2	38.0	38.0	21.2	21.2
Sperm-whale oil, natural (45°), drums, N. Y.	25.5	21.2	21.2	15.2	15.2
Glycerin, soaplye, base 80 percent, tanks, N. Y.	29.5	27.0	27.0	15.9	15.9

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)

Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14=100)	268	195	187	172	174
Eight domestic fats and oils (.72*)	265	192	185	169	172
All fats and oils (27 items) (.73*)	270	210	200	178	178
All fats and oils, except butter (26 items) .. (.82*)	261	201	184	144	146
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats (.69*)	268	197	191	181	183
Marine animal oils (.77*)	416	295	265	142	135
Vegetable oils, domestic (.84*)	280	217	202	155	163
Vegetable oils, foreign (.88*)	268	261	245	193	194
Grouped by use:					
Butter (.67*)	276	215	213	209	212
Butter, seasonally adjusted (.67*)	267	212	206	206	204
Lard (.78*)	215	146	128	105	105
Other food fats (.84*)	271	212	192	155	161
All food fats (.71*)	268	204	197	182	184
Soap fats (.80*)	291	208	185	151	154
Drying oils (.85*)	292	271	269	187	188
Miscellaneous oils (.71*)	318	262	255	173	172
All industrial fats and oils (.82*)	291	237	223	167	168

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce (New York), Chicago Journal of Commerce, and reports of Production and Marketing Administration, and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable. Index numbers of earlier years beginning 1910 are in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and The Fats and Oils Situation beginning December 1940.

1/ Near-by futures.

2/ Three-cent processing tax added to prices as originally quoted.

* Multiply by this factor to convert current index number (1935-39=100) to old basis (1924-29=100).

 THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, April 21, 1950

<u>CONTENTS</u>	
	<u>Page</u>
Summary	3
Outlook	4
Recent Developments	11
Outlook for Margarine	14

SUMMARY

The index of wholesale prices of 26 major fats and oils (butter excluded) rose in March to 151 (1935-39=100) compared with 146 in February and the postwar low of 138 last November. Prices of crude soybean and cottonseed oils increased 12 to 15 percent. The price of coconut oil was up about 5 percent in March and advanced further in early April. Prices of lard, tallow, and grease averaged slightly higher in March than in February. Prices of drying oils were slightly lower. Prices of most fats and oils were about the same in early April as in late March.

Advances during January-March in the prices of cottonseed and soybean oils were associated with an unusually large domestic disappearance of these oils and of lard. Apparently the demand for food fats in January-March was intensified by inventory-building, particularly of shortening, by dealers and large users. Prices of edible oils probably also were affected by the Government cottonseed purchase program, which temporarily withdrew from regular trade channels about 250 million pounds of cottonseed oil in the form of cottonseed. By April 22 about 110 million pounds of cottonseed oil and oil equivalent of cottonseed had been sold by CCC to exporters and domestic buyers (about 70 million pounds to the latter). The remainder of about 140 million pounds will be offered from month to month as oil becomes available through crushing of the remaining cottonseed owned by CCC. For April, a minimum of 25 million pounds was offered to domestic and export buyers.

Production of tallow, lard, and greases in the year beginning October 1950 probably will be larger than in the current year, as a result of increased cattle and hog slaughter. The number of cattle on farms has been increasing since early 1948 and the number slaughtered is likely to start upward by 1951. The 1950 pig crop is expected to be larger than the 1949 crop, on the basis of farmers' plans last December and the relatively favorable hog-corn price ratio of recent months. With a larger 1950 pig crop, hog slaughter in 1950-51 also will increase.

Total oilseed acreage may be smaller in 1950 than 1949, with an increase in soybean acreage more than offset by declines in other oilseed acreages. These changes in acreage, however, would not result in a proportionate decrease in output of vegetable oils in 1950-51. The yield of oil per acre is larger from soybeans than cottonseed. Also, crushings of flaxseed from the 1950 crop will be supplemented by crushings from a large Government carry-over next July 1. With exceptionally high oilcrop yields in 1950, such as we had in 1949, vegetable oil output in 1950-51 probably would be larger than in the present marketing year. Average crop yields per acre probably would mean a somewhat smaller output of vegetable oils than in 1949-50.

Public Law 459, approved by the President March 16, and to become effective July 1, repeals the Federal excise tax on domestic oleomargarine and the special annual taxes on manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of oleomargarine. This repeal will tend to increase consumption of margarine, largely through an increase in the number of retailers handling the product. Only about 60 percent of the retail food stores in the United States had Federal licenses to sell oleomargarine in mid-1949, the latest date for which information is available. Only 10 percent of the licensed stores had the more expensive type of license permitting the sale of colored margarine. Yellow margarine probably will largely replace white in 32 States that do not prohibit the sale of colored margarine. These States contain about 60 percent of the national population.

OUTLOOK

Increase in Output of Animal Fats in 1950-51

Cattle and hog slaughter in the year beginning October 1, 1950 probably will be larger than a year earlier. A rising level of cattle slaughter by 1951 is anticipated as a result of an increase during 1949 in the number of cattle on farms and an expected further increase during 1950. The 1950 spring pig crop, which will provide hogs for slaughter beginning late this summer, is expected to be about 6 percent larger than in 1949. A slight increase in the 1950 fall pig crop also may occur because the hog-corn ratio is still slightly higher than average. An increase in the fall pig crop would be reflected in a larger hog slaughter in the spring and summer of 1951.

Although farmers' intentions March 1 indicated a 6 percent decline in planted corn acreage this year, the 1950 crop will be larger than in any prewar year since 1932, if 1944-48 State average yields per acre are obtained. A large carry-over of old-crop corn next October 1 is certain. And increases are indicated this year in the planted acreage of oats, barley, and grain sorghums. Hence the supply of feedstuffs probably will remain ample, and animals are likely to come to market in relatively well-finished condition in 1950-51. Output of lard, tallow and grease probably will fully reflect the prospective increase in slaughter.

Production of butter in the fall of 1950 and winter of 1951 probably will be at least as high as in the past fall and winter. With the number of dairy cows on farms now increasing, production of milk on farms is expected to remain high, barring unfavorable weather conditions. The Government support price for butter is to be continued through March 1951 at the present level of 60 cents per pound (Grade A, wholesale).

Decline in Total Oilseed Acreage This Year

On the basis of farmers' intentions about March 1 and the original peanut and cotton acreage allotments announced last fall, a reduction this year of 7 to 8 million acres (about 15 percent) was expected in the total acreage of the four major oilseed crops. However, the actual decline may be as little as one-half this much, because of developments since farmers reported their acreage intentions.

In early March, most farmers did not yet know what their individual corn acreage allotments were to be, although they were aware of the cut in the national acreage allotment. A few farmers had not received their wheat acreage allotments. Since corn competes for acreage with soybeans, and wheat with flaxseed, full information on allotments probably has resulted in some upward revision in farmers' plans for soybean and flaxseed acreages. In addition, cotton and peanut acreage allotments for 1950 are being increased in accordance with provisions of Public Law 471, approved by the President March 31.

March 1 intentions indicated that the acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes this year would be about 13.5 million, an increase of 2.1 million acres over 1949. March 1 intentions pointed to a decrease of 1.2 million in planted flaxseed acreage, to 4.0 million. A decrease of nearly 0.4 million in the acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purposes, to a total of less than 2.6 million acres, also was indicated, reflecting the original reduction announced last November of about 0.5 million acres, compared with 1949, in the national allotment of peanut acreage to be picked and threshed. The national cotton acreage allotment announced last fall was 21 million acres, 6.4 million acres below the acreage in cultivation July 1, 1949. In past years when cotton acreage allotments were in effect, the acreage in cultivation July 1 averaged about 10 percent below the allotment, based on a national allotment of 27 million acres.

Table 2.- Indicated 1950 acreages of soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts, (based on March 1 intentions) with comparisons

Year	Soybeans			Flaxseed		Peanuts		
	Planted 1/	Har- vested for beans	Yield per har- vested acre	Planted	Yield per acre planted	Planted 1/	Picked and threshed	Yield per acre picked and threshed
	acres	acres	Bushels	acres	Bushels	acres	acres	Pounds
Average:								
1937-41	8,754	4,126	18.7	2,305	8.0	2,363	1,818	767
1942-46	13,135	10,198	18.9	4,072	8.3	4,139	3,251	649
1947	12,956	11,212	16.4	4,161	9.7	4,112	3,380	646
1948	11,843	10,430	21.4	5,001	10.9	3,920	3,311	706
1949, preliminary	11,409	9,912	22.4	5,199	8.4	2,929	2,433	762
1950, indicated	13,500	11,733		4,027		2,570	2,150	

1/ Acreage grown alone for all purposes. 2/ If the same proportion of total acreage of soybeans is harvested for beans as in the last two years. 3/ If the usual relation between planted acreage and picked and threshed acreage prevails.

Public Law 471 provides that any farm cotton acreage allotment for 1950 shall be increased, upon request by the farmer, to a maximum of 65 percent of his 1946-48 average cotton acreage or 45 percent in the highest of these years, but in no event to more than 40 percent of the total farm acreage regularly tilled. In addition, a farmer may request reconsideration of the farm acreage history on which his farm allotment is based, without regard to aggregate county acreages determined by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The Secretary of Agriculture has announced that the membership of each county committee appointed to review these requests will be drawn from farmers outside the county.

Public Law 471 also provides that the 1950 peanut acreage allotment for any State shall not be reduced below the 1949 allotment by a larger percentage than the national acreage allotment announced last November. The result of this provision is to add 100,194 acres to the previous national allotment of 2,100,000 acres, with most of the addition going to Alabama and Texas.

Table 3.- Peanut acreage picked and threshed: Revised
State allotments for 1950
with comparative data

State	Acreage picked and threshed		Acreage allotted		
	1948	1949	1949	1950	
				Announced	As revised
	1,000	1,000		11/30/49	
	acres	acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alabama	449	373	399,821	274,907	319,373
Arizona	1/	1/	401	960	960
Arkansas	8	8	8,416	5,473	6,724
California	1/	1/	1,257	1,257	1,257
Florida	110	70	83,882	73,236	73,236
Georgia	1,169	830	878,024	701,400	701,400
Louisiana	3	3	4,041	2,506	3,228
Mississippi	15	13	14,129	9,272	11,286
Missouri	1/	1/	401	279	320
New Mexico	9	7	8,641	5,959	6,902
North Carolina	295	236	243,035	225,702	225,702
Oklahoma	306	168	188,336	183,600	183,600
South Carolina	26	22	25,613	18,375	20,459
Tennessee	5	5	5,739	4,766	4,766
Texas	752	559	625,788	451,200	499,873
Virginia	164	139	141,444	141,108	141,108
Total	3,311	2,433	2,628,970	2,100,000	2,200,194

1/ Not reported.

A two-price system for peanuts, similar to that in effect for the 1941 and 1942 crops, is established for the 1950 crop by Public Law 471. As long as a farmer does not have a larger picked and threshed acreage than in 1947, he may market peanuts without penalty from acreage in excess of his farm allotment for peanuts, provided the peanuts from the excess acreage are marketed through agencies designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. "Excess" peanuts may be sold by the designated agencies for crushing for oil under a sales agreement approved by the Secretary; for seed at prices established by the Secretary; or for cleaning and shelling at 105 percent of the support price plus carrying charges. Returns to growers for "excess" peanuts are to be based on the proceeds to the designated agencies from sales of these peanuts, after deduction of the costs of storing and handling and of administering the program. In early April 1950, the value of peanuts for crushing was approximately 5 cents per pound compared with the 1949-50 support level of 10.5 cents per pound.

After the adjustments prescribed by Public Law 471, the acreage of cotton and peanuts this year probably will still be smaller than in 1949. However, if per-acre yields of oilcrops in 1950 are near the high levels of 1949, output of edible vegetable oils in the 1950-51 marketing year probably will be at least as large as in 1949-50. But if per-acre yields are about average or are below average, a decline in edible vegetable oil output in 1950-51 is likely.

Production of linseed oil will continue large in 1950-51. On the basis of 1944-48 average yields by States, the 1950 flaxseed acreage estimate from March 1 intentions would produce about 36 million bushels of flaxseed. This would be enough to produce about 600 million pounds of linseed oil, as well as to provide seed for the following crop. In addition, there will be a large carry-over of flaxseed acquired by CCC through its flaxseed price support operations for the 1948 and 1949 crops.

Most of the 12 million bushels of 1949-crop flaxseed placed under CCC non-recourse loans and purchase agreements probably will be acquired by CCC and carried over into the 1950-51 marketing year. CCC also is likely to carry-over a substantial quantity of 1948-crop flaxseed. The CCC inventory of flaxseed on July 1, 1949, 16.9 million bushels, had been reduced to 12.1 million bushels by March 1, 1950, largely by crushing into oil and meal. Ownership of the oil is retained by CCC. The processors, however, take over the meal. CCC holdings of linseed oil rose from 296 million pounds July 1, 1949 to 422 million pounds March 1, 1950.

In July 1949-February 1950, flaxseed was crushed at an annual rate of about 40 million bushels. The annual rate of linseed-oil production was nearly 800 million pounds, but the annual rate of domestic disappearance was only about 500 million pounds. The recent narrowing of the price spread between soybean and linseed oils probably will tend to increase the rate of use of linseed oil.

Table 4.- Production of fats and oils from domestic materials and oil equivalent of exported oilseeds, year beginning October, 1949 with comparisons

Item	Average: 1937-41:	1943	1945	1948 1/	1949, partly forecast
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
<u>Edible fats and oils</u>					
Butter (actual weight)	2,220	1,843	1,455	* 1,663	1,800
Lard and rendered pork fat ..	2,091	3,267	2,107	2,526	2,650
Edible tallow, edible animal:					
stearine, oleo stock & oil :	225	213	129	2/167	
Corn oil	173	214	183	225	
Cottonseed oil	1,456	1,179	1,002	1,735	
Olive oil, edible	6	6	2	5	
Peanut oil	87	135	*106	146	
Peanuts (shelled), oil equi- valent of exports for crushing abroad 3/	---	---	---	214	
Soybean oil	500	1,219	1,415	1,806	
Soybeans, oil equivalent of exports 4/	31	8	25	225	
Total edible other than butter	4,569	6,241	4,969	7,049	6,940
<u>Soap fats and oils</u>					
Inedible tallow and greases ..	1,303	1,941	1,720	2,101	
Fish and marine mammal oils (excluding cod and liver oil)	220	160	169	102	
Total soap fats and oil ...	1,523	2,101	1,889	2,203	2,300
<u>Drying oils</u>					
Linseed oil 5/	361	802	563	731	
Flaxseed, oil equivalent of exports 6/	---	7/	1	92	
Tung oil	2	2	11	17	
Total drying oils	363	804	575	840	840
<u>Other industrial, including</u>					
cod and fish-liver oils	21	32	36	23	20
Grand total	8,696	11,021	8,924	11,778	11,900

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Excluding edible tallow used in pressing.

3/ Oil equivalent calculated as 43 percent of actual weight.

4/ Oil equivalent calculated as 9 pounds per bushel, 1937-46; 9.5 pounds in 1947 and 9.8 pounds in 1948 and 1949.

5/ Total production minus oil equivalent of imported flaxseed.

6/ Oil equivalent calculated at 19 to 20 pounds per bushel, as computed currently by dividing production of linseed oil by crushings of flaxseed.

7/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

* Revised.

Reduction in Output of Edible Fats
in January-September Likely to Be
Smaller Than Reduction in Exports

Output of the primary edible fats and oils other than butter in the 9-month period January-September 1950 is likely to total about 5 percent less than the 4.9 billion pounds produced in the comparable period a year earlier. Most of the decline is likely to come in July-September, because of a rapid early-season crushing of 1949-crop soybeans, early marketings of 1949 fall-crop pigs, and the likelihood of a reduced cottonseed production this year, which will be reflected in a smaller September crush than in September 1949. A moderate prospective increase in output of lard in January-September will be more than offset by a decline in production of edible vegetable oils. Total output of edible vegetable oils in the crop year which began October 1, 1949 is expected to be smaller than the year before, and production of these oils in October-December 1949 was larger than for the same period a year earlier.

With domestic disappearance for food use in January-September 1950 at the same per capita rate as a year earlier, about 3.9 billion pounds of fats and oils other than butter would move into domestic trade channels for food use in the first 9 months of 1950. Domestic disappearance in January-February 1950 was about 15 percent larger than a year earlier. This was an exceptionally high rate of disappearance and apparently was at least partly due to building up of inventories of food fats, particularly shortening, by dealers and large consumers.

Net exports of edible fats and oils, except butter, in the first 9 months of 1950 will be smaller than the 1.3 billion pounds in January-September 1949. Over 600 million pounds were exported in April-June alone last year, following removal of export controls in mid-February. This exceptionally large export movement will not recur in 1950. Exports of edible fats and oils probably will be somewhere near the average rate since last June of slightly more than 100 million pounds a month. European demand for edible fats and oils is less urgent this year. Production of animal fats has increased in Europe and production of olive oil is up as a result of a large harvest of olives in the Mediterranean region last year. Also, export supplies of fats and oils from surplus producing areas outside the United States are somewhat larger this year. The number of ECA dollars available to European countries is less in the current fiscal year than a year earlier and a further reduction is in prospect for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

On the basis of these projections for domestic disappearance and exports, factory and warehouse stocks of edible fats and oils other than butter next October 1 would be 100 to 150 million pounds larger than the low level of 365 million pounds on October 1, 1949. However, if the high rate of disappearance in January-February 1950 is not offset by a decline in the spring or summer, stocks of these fats and oils are likely to be no larger next October 1 than last.

CCC purchased about 810,000 tons of cottonseed under the support program for the 1949 crop. About 150,000 tons had been sold by April 1, all to domestic crushers except 1,900 tons sold for export. The rest of the CCC purchases have been or will be processed for CCC. Through April 21, CCC sales of cottonseed oil to domestic buyers totaled about 27 million pounds, and sales for export about 39 million pounds. April 22 holdings of cottonseed and cottonseed oil by CCC totaled about 140 million pounds in terms of oil.

A minimum of 20 million pounds of crude cottonseed oil were offered to domestic buyers in April at 13.125 cents per pound (tank car lots, f.o.b. mills), and 5 million pounds of bleachable prime summer yellow oil at 15.125 cents per pound, f.o.b. tank cars, Texas and California. The same oil also was offered for export at the market price on date of sale.

Table 5.- Calculation of domestic disappearance of food fats other than butter, United States, 1948 and 1949

Year and item	Unit	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Total
1948 --	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fats and oils used principally for food: 1/	:	:	:	:	:	:
Production	Mil. lb.	1,739	1,192	1,051	2,187	6,170
Net exports	do.	236	130	81	239	686
Increases (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	do.	+137	-214	-285	+509	+147
Nonfood uses	do.	114	99	88	111	412
Other fats and oils, food uses 2/	do.	23	53	51	52	179
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded)	do.	:	:	:	:	:
Total	do.	1,275	1,230	1,218	1,330	5,104
Per person, civilian and military	Pounds	8.7	8.4	8.2	9.3	34.6
1949 3/ --	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fats and oils used principally for food: 1/	:	:	:	:	:	:
Production	Mil. lb.	2,021	1,479	1,362	2,317	7,179
Net exports	do.	351	615	317	342	1,625
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	do.	+259	-417	-328	+497	+11
Nonfood uses	do.	119	119	103	125	465
Other fats and oils, food uses 2/	do.	39	54	40	35	168
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded):	do.	:	:	:	:	:
Total	do.	1,331	1,226	1,310	1,388	5,246
Per person, civilian and military	Pounds	8.9	8.1	8.7	9.2	35.0

Computed from reports of the Bureau of the Census and U. S. Department of Agriculture. Yearly totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Lard, oleo oil, oleo stock, oleostearine, edible tallow, corn oil, cottonseed oil, edible olive oil, peanut oil, and soybean oil. Net exports and change in stocks also include margarine, and in 1949 edible vegetable stearine. Change in stocks includes estimates for farm lard, in millions of pounds as follows: January-March +30; April-June, -80; July-September, -50; October-December, +100.

2/ Mainly babassu, coconut, palm kernel, tucum-kernel, and sesame oils. Unreported disappearance of these oils assumed to be for food purposes, as well as factory consumption in food uses. (Unreported disappearance is the difference between domestic disappearance, computed from production, imports, exports, and factory and warehouse stocks, and total factory consumption including refining loss.)

3/ Preliminary.

Production and exports include oil equivalent of exported soybeans and peanuts for crushing abroad.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Prices of Edible Oils and
Soybeans Advance in March

Wholesale prices of edible vegetable oils, except olive oil, increased during March, with prices of crude cottonseed and soybean oils (f.o.b. mills) averaging around 13 cents per pound, about 1.5 cents higher than in February. Prices of lard, inedible tallow, and greases advanced only slightly. The wholesale price of butter declined to the support level of 60 cents per pound in late March.

The price of edible olive oil declined about 3 cents per pound in March, reflecting a reduction of import duties on edible olive oil on March 9, 1950. This reduction was made in accordance with the reciprocal trade agreements negotiated with Italy and Greece at Annecy, France, last summer. Import controls on all types of olive oil were removed on February 25, 1950. There was further decline in April in the price of olive oil.

Prices of most fats and oils were about the same in mid-April as in late March.

The price of soybeans advanced rapidly in late March, following a gradual rise from early November. By mid-April the price of No. 2 yellow soybeans at Chicago was about \$2.80 per bushel compared with the November 10 low of \$2.15 per bushel. The increase in prices of soybeans has reflected an upward trend since early November in the price of soybean oil and a rise in March and early April in the price of soybean meal. Also, the export demand for soybeans, partly financed by ECA and Army dollars, has been strong again this season. Exports of soybeans in October 1949-February 1950 totaled 6.5 million bushels compared with 7.4 million a year earlier.

Table 6.- Wholesale prices per pound of specified fats and oils,
April 1950, with comparisons

Item	Average: 1949 :		1950		
	: 1937-41: April :		February:	March :	April 1/
	: Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	29.6	59.0	62.1	60.1	59.8
Lard, tank car lots, Chicago	7.7	10.7	9.3	9.5	9.4
Cottonseed oil, crude, S. E. Mills	7.0	11.0	11.6	13.3	13.6
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, :					
Midwest mills	6.4	10.5	11.4	12.8	13.1
Olive oil, edible, imported, drums, N. Y.:	35.7	56.7	34.9	32.0	29.7
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, :					
Pacific Coast 2/	7.0	17.2	17.1	17.9	18.6
Inedible tallow, prime, Chicago	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.3	6.3
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis:	9.3	27.0	16.8	16.3	16.2
Tung oil, drums, New York	21.7	20.3	27.9	27.6	27.0

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, the National Provisioner, Chicago Journal of Commerce, and reports of Production and Marketing Administration.

1/ Average of first 3 weeks.

2/ Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing.

Substantial Quantities of 1949 Crop
Oilseeds and Tung Oil Placed
Under Support Programs

CCC reported March 29 that 15 million bushels of soybeans, 7 percent of the 1949 crop, had been placed under support programs by January 31, 1950, the terminal date for placing soybeans under loan or purchase agreements. Last year, 10.5 million bushels of 1948 crop soybeans, 5 percent of the crop, had been placed under support programs.

CCC also reported that 11.7 million bushels of 1949 crop flaxseed, 27 percent of the crop, had been placed under support programs by January 31, 1950, the closing date for the programs. Last year, only 3.7 million bushels, 7 percent of the crop, were placed under loans or purchase agreements. However, the 1948 crop was supported mainly by purchase in the open market and through contracts with processors. These methods are not being used for the 1949 crop.

The status of the cottonseed purchase program is described on page 10.

Table 7.- 1948 and 1949 crop soybeans and flaxseed placed under loan or purchase agreement with CCC

Type of program	Soybeans		Flaxseed	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
	crop	crop	crop 1/	crop
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Loans				
Stored on farms	2,485	4,640	576	3,022
Stored in warehouses..	3,927	5,862	610	6,169
Purchase agreements ...	4,065	4,730	2,479	2,520
Total	10,477	15,232	3,665	11,716

Total computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ CCC also purchased 22 million bushels of 1948-crop flaxseed in the open market. In addition, about 312 million pounds of linseed oil (equivalent to about 15.7 million bushels of flaxseed) were purchased under processor contracts.

It was announced April 10 that none of the 1,748 tons of 1949-crop tung nuts placed under purchase agreements will be offered to CCC. These nuts were either sold by producers in commercial trade channels or toll-crushed for the producers' account.

Nearly 11.5 million pounds of tung oil from the 1949 crop of tung nuts were placed under purchase agreements with CCC. This accounts for a little more than half of the estimated total production of 21 million pounds of oil from the 1949 tung-nut crop. The support for the nuts is 60 dollars per ton and that for the oil is 24.1 cents per pound, f.o.b. shipping point. Prices of domestic tung oil, f.o.b. mill, from December through early April were quoted mostly between 25.5 and 26.5 cents per pound. Since early April the quotation has been about 25 cents per pound.

On February 6, 1950 the period during which producers could place tung nuts under purchase agreements was extended from January 31 to March 31, 1950. Also, the end of the 30-day period during which producers must notify their PMA county committees of their intention to deliver oil under purchase agreements was extended from June 30 to September 30, 1950.

CCC Sales of 1949 Crop Peanuts Continue
to be Mainly for Crushing

CCC purchases of 1949 crop peanuts through March 31, 1950 totaled 645 million pounds (farmers' stock basis), 351 million pounds less than for the comparable period last year. The decline in purchases is a result of the decline in peanut production in 1949, which in turn was due to peanut acreage allotments in effect for the first time since 1942.

Eighty-one percent of CCC sales of 1949 crop peanuts through March 31 were for domestic crushing and 15 percent were for export, compared with 38 and 62 percent, respectively, a year earlier. So far this year about 4 percent of total purchases have been sold for edible purposes, in contrast to no such sales a year earlier. As a result of the increased sales of peanuts for crushing, production of peanut oil in September 1949-February 1950 increased to 122 million pounds, compared with 67 million pounds a year earlier. Exports of peanut oil in the same period were 36 million pounds compared with a negligible quantity in September 1948-February 1949.

There have been no loans requested by producers on 1949 crop peanuts, but shellers on April 1 had 98 million pounds (farmers' stock basis) under loan.

Table 8.- CCC purchases and sales of 1949 crop peanuts through March 31, compared with the program a year earlier

Item	1948 crop			1949 crop		
	Farmers' stock	Shelled No. 2	Total farmers' stock basis 1/	Farmers' stock	Shelled No. 2	Total farmers' stock basis 1/
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Purchases	313.4	478.1	996.4	74.5	399.6	645.4
Sales						
For crushing	68.9	130.4	255.2	34.3	334.0	511.5
For export	---	297.6	425.2	---	65.6	93.7
For edible use	---	---	---	27.6	---	27.6
Total	68.9	428.0	680.4	61.9	399.6	632.8
Unsold inventory :						
end of period	244.5	50.1	316.0	12.6	---	12.6

1/ Shelled converted to farmers' stock basis by multiplying by 1.4286 (based on a total recovery of 70 pounds of edible and oilstock kernels per 100 pounds of farmers' stock peanuts shelled).

1950 Crop Flaxseed to be Supported
At \$2.82 a Bushel, Minneapolis Basis

It was announced April 10, that the price of U. S. No. 1 flaxseed harvested in 1950 will be supported at \$2.82 per bushel Minneapolis basis, which is equivalent to 60 percent of parity as of April 1. The support for the 1949 crop was \$3.99 per bushel, Minneapolis basis.

The support at Duluth, Chicago and Portland (Oregon), will be the same as at Minneapolis. The support price at Los Angeles and at San Francisco will be \$2.97, at Fredonia, Kansas, \$2.62; and at Corpus Christi and Houston, Texas, \$2.57 a bushel.

The support price for No. 2 flaxseed will be 5 cents per bushel less than the support price for No. 1. No support price will be available for flaxseed which does not grade U. S. No. 1 or No. 2.

Prices will be supported by means of producers' loans and producers' purchase agreements. In 42 designated Texas counties, where local conditions make storage impractical, prices will be supported by means of direct purchases from producers. Except in these counties, there will be no open market purchases.

Loan and purchase agreements will be available to producers from time of harvest through October 31, 1950 in Arizona, California and the Texas counties which are not designated as purchase counties, and through January 31, 1951 in all other States. Purchases will be made in the designated Texas counties from harvest through July 31, 1950.

Loans will mature on demand but not later than January 31, 1951 for Arizona, California and Texas flaxseed and not later than April 30, 1951 in all other States. Producers desiring to deliver flaxseed under purchase agreement to CCC must notify their county committee to this effect during the 30-day period ending with the maturity date for loans.

No payment will be made by CCC, as in former years, for first-year farm storage of flaxseed.

RECENT TRENDS IN MARGARINE

Federal Taxes on Domestic
Oleomargarine Repealed

Public Law 459, approved by the President March 16, 1950, repeals the internal-revenue taxes relating to oleomargarine, except the excise tax on imported oleomargarine, and contains new provisions for the regulation of oleomargarine in domestic commerce. The effective date of the Act is July 1, 1950.

The annual occupational taxes on manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of oleomargarine are repealed. Those taxes are as follows: \$600 for manufacturers; \$200 for wholesalers (\$480 if colored oleomargarine is sold); and \$6 for retailers (\$48 if colored oleomargarine is sold).

The excise tax on manufacturers' sales of oleomargarine is also repealed. This excise is at the rate of 10 cents per pound on yellow oleomargarine and one-fourth cent per pound on other oleomargarine. (Oleomargarine sold to the Federal Government or sold for export is exempt from the tax.)

The internal-revenue tax on imported oleomargarine remains at the rate of 15 cents per pound, payable by the importer. Since Philippine independence, this tax has applied to oleomargarine from the Philippines as well as from other countries. If imported oleomargarine contains oils that are subject to a tax on the first domestic processing, a compensatory excise tax must be paid on such oil content of the imported oleomargarine. There is also an import duty of 7 cents per pound on oleomargarine. Oleomargarine imported from the Philippine Republic is duty-free until July 3, 1954, under section 201 of the Philippine Trade Act of 1946.

New Regulations on the Sale, Serving
and Advertising of Margarine

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act is amended by Public Law 459 to require public eating places that serve colored margarine or possess it in a form ready for serving (1) to post a notice in a prominent and conspicuous place in the establishment, that oleomargarine is served, or (2) to place such a notice on the menu in type or lettering not smaller than that normally used to designate other food items. In addition, each separate serving of colored oleomargarine must (a) bear labeling, or be accompanied by labeling identifying it as oleomargarine, or (b) be triangular in shape. The requirement that each separate serving bear labeling identifying it as oleomargarine is not met by imprinting the word oleomargarine on the individual pat constituting the serving. 1/

The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act is also amended to require colored oleomargarine offered for sale to be packaged so that (1) the net weight of retail packages is not over 1 pound, (2) the word margarine or oleomargarine appears on the label of the package in type or lettering at least as large as any other type or lettering on the label, (3) a full statement of all the ingredients contained in such margarine appears on the label of the package, and (4) each part of the contents of the package is contained in a wrapper which bears the word margarine or oleomargarine in type or lettering not smaller than 20-point type.

The introduction of any adulterated or misbranded food in interstate commerce, and the proffered delivery or receipt in interstate commerce of any adulterated or misbranded food, is prohibited by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. A new provision is added by Public Law 459 to make abundantly clear the intent of Congress that margarine, butter and the raw materials used in their manufacture shall be subject to the same standard of purity and the same type of inspection. 2/

1/ Last paragraph, p. 6, Senate Report No. 390, 81st Congress, 1st Session, report of the Committee on Finance to accompany H. R. 2023.

2/ Report No. 1731, House of Representatives, 81st Congress, 2nd Session, p. 6 (conference report to accompany H. R. 2023).

Misrepresentation of oleomargarine as butter has been prohibited by section 5(a) of the Federal Trade Commission Act which states that "unfair methods of competition in commerce, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in commerce, are hereby declared unlawful." The new law supplements this by adding provisions to the Federal Trade Commission Act which specifically prohibit the representation of margarine as a dairy product. However, an accurate statement of all the ingredients contained in margarine, including any dairy products, is not prohibited.

The Federal Trade Commission Act is further amended to provide that every separate violation of a cease-and-desist order issued by the Commission shall be a separate offense, and that when the violation occurs through neglect or failure to obey a final order of the Commission, each day that such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense. 3/

Colored oleomargarine which is sold in the same State or Territory in which it is produced is subject to the provisions of this Act, as well as colored oleomargarine introduced in interstate commerce.

Colored oleomargarine is defined as before, as "oleomargarine or margarine having a tint or shade containing more than one and six-tenths degrees of yellow, or of yellow and red collectively, but with an excess of yellow over red, measured in terms of Lovibond tintometer scale or its equivalent."

Each State and Territory retains the right to ban the possession, sale, or serving of colored margarine, or to place upon its use or sale additional requirements not in conflict with the Federal Law.

Oleomargarine has been taxed by the Federal Government since 1886. The taxes repealed by Public Law 459 were imposed by the Act of August 2, 1886 (24 Stat. 209), as amended by the Act of May 9, 1902 (32 Stat. 193), and March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1549).

Ohio Prohibition Against Colored Margarine Repealed

The only major change since July 1, 1949 in State laws pertaining to oleomargarine was an amendment to the Ohio law, effective December 8, 1949, to permit the manufacture and sale of yellow oleomargarine. This was the eighth repeal since 1947 of a State prohibition against colored margarine.

3/ Senator George in submitting the conference report on H. R. 2023 (oleomargarine bill) to the United States Senate clearly indicated when this amendment applies (Congressional Record, March 8, 1950, page 3061). "I call attention to the fact that it does not apply to any interlocutory or temporary or intermediate order of the Commission. It is applicable only after due hearing, and after the Commission waits the full 60 days for the obtaining or filing of an appeal, and after the filing of the appeal and the final disposition of the appeal in the courts, and 30 days thereafter, if there is an affirmance of the order. In other words, it does not apply until the order becomes final."

As of April 1, 1950, the sale of colored oleomargarine was prohibited in 15 States (table 18). All 15 except Illinois also prohibit the manufacture of colored margarine, and in addition, California and Nebraska prohibit the use of colored margarine in public eating places. The Michigan State legislature in 1949 repealed the prohibition against sale of colored margarine but a court injunction has been granted which keeps the repeal from going into effect until the issue is voted on in a referendum to be held in November 1950.

Excise taxes ranging from 5 to 20 cents per pound on the sale of margarine were in effect April 1, 1950 in 17 States. Six States tax sales of margarine regardless of the materials used in manufacture. Sales of margarine containing foreign oils are taxed in 11 States. Minnesota taxes sales of margarine not containing a minimum of 65 percent of animal fats. In 3 States, colored margarine is taxed at a higher rate than uncolored.

License fees to manufacture or sell margarine were required by 12 States on April 1, 1950. Annual rates for manufacturers varied from 1 to 1,000 dollars; for wholesalers, from 1 to 500 dollars; and for retailers, from 50 cents to 100 dollars.

Repeal of Federal Taxes Likely to
Encourage Increased Consumption
of Margarine

The chief effect of the repeal of the Federal oleomargarine taxes on margarine consumption probably will be to increase the availability of margarine to consumers by increasing the number of dealers handling the product. Many dealers apparently have been unwilling to handle margarine, as much because of the responsibility and expense of making monthly reports as because of the cost of the annual tax.

The total number of retail stores federally licensed to sell oleomargarine in the fiscal year ended June 1949 (the latest period for which data are available) was about 332,000 (tables 19 and 20). This was an increase of about 8,000 over a year earlier, 60,000 over 2 years earlier, and 170,000 over the 1940-41 fiscal year. The total number of retail food stores in the United States in mid-1949, however, was about 550,000--so that only about 60 percent of the retail food stores were handling oleomargarine.

The number of retailers having Federal licenses to sell colored margarine, though relatively small, has been increasing rapidly. The number of such licenses issued in fiscal year 1948-49 was 30,430, compared with 15,512 the year before, 5,102 in 1946-47, and only 37 in 1940. Federal licenses to sell colored margarine were issued to holders in 34 States (including the District of Columbia) in 1948-49 compared with 26 two years earlier and only 7 in 1940-41. A many-fold increase in the number of stores handling colored margarine is to be expected when repeal becomes effective, since the thirty thousand licensed in 1948-49 represented only about 5 percent of the total number of retail food stores in the United States; or allowing for the States that prohibit the sale of colored margarine, about 10 percent of the potential number of retail outlets.

Margarine consumption also probably will be encouraged to some extent by the repeal of the excise tax. The rate of 0.25 cent per pound on uncolored margarine is less than 1 percent of the retail price in recent months; but the tax of 10 cents per pound on colored has accounted for about 25 percent of the estimated price of colored margarine in recent months. Since it costs no more to manufacture colored than uncolored margarine, and since most consumers have a decided preference for the colored product, colored margarine probably will replace uncolored in the District of Columbia and the 32 States that do not prohibit sale of colored. These States have about 60 percent of the population of the United States.

Consumption of colored oleomargarine has increased rapidly in recent years despite the Federal tax differential of 9.75 cents per pound between colored and uncolored. Tax-paid withdrawals of colored margarine, a good measure of consumption, totaled 167 million pounds in 1949 compared with 81 million pounds in 1948, the previous peak year, and negligible quantities during the prewar decade. Consumption of colored margarine in 1949 represented 20 percent of the total for all margarine, compared with 9 percent in 1948 and only a fraction of 1 percent prewar. In February 1950, the latest month for which data are available, tax-paid withdrawals of colored were 31 percent of the total.

Use of colored margarine began to increase in 1943, partly as a result of the wartime difficulty of buying butter in unrestricted quantities. The upward trend in consumption of colored margarine has been accelerated since 1946. Record high prices for butter in 1947 and 1948 and relatively high prices again in 1949 probably were a significant factor in the postwar increase. Also, State prohibitions against the sale of colored margarine have been repealed in 8 States since 1947.

Table 9.- Retail price per pound of butter and oleomargarine in leading cities and tax-paid withdrawals of colored margarine, United States, specified periods

	:	:Price of oleomargarine		:	Difference	:	Tax-paid
Period	:	Price	:	:	: between price	:	withdrawals,
	:	of	:	Uncolored	: Colored	:	colored
	:	butter	:	<u>1/</u>	: <u>1/</u>	:	oleomargarine
	:		:		: oleomargarine	:	
	:	<u>Cents</u>	:	<u>Cents</u>	:	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Mil. lb.</u>
Average	:		:		:		
1925-29	:	55.5	:	28.6	:	38.6	11.9
1932-41	:	34.8	:	16.6	:	26.6	.6
1942-46	:	54.3	:	24.4	:	34.4	12.1
	:		:		:		
1947	:	80.5	:	40.8	:	50.8	31.0
1948	:	86.7	:	41.4	:	51.4	81.4
1949	:	72.5	:	30.8	:	40.8	2/166.7
	:		:		:		
1950	:		:		:		
Jan.-Feb.	:	73.4	:	28.2	:	38.2	50.2

Compiled from reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of Internal Revenue. 1/ The average price of oleomargarine in leading cities, reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, probably represents uncolored oleomargarine almost exclusively. The price of colored margarine is assumed here to be 10 cents higher than the price of uncolored. This spread is the approximate difference between the Federal excise tax on colored margarine (10 cents per pound) and that on uncolored (0.25 cent per pound). 2/ The large increase over 1948 despite a decline in the difference between price of butter and colored margarine probably was due largely to a doubling of the number of dealers handling colored margarine.

Over the last 25 years (exclusive of the war period) an increase or decrease of 1 pound in butter consumption per person has been accompanied by an average decrease or increase of about half a pound in total consumption per person, of colored and uncolored margarine. This rough relationship held true in 1948 and 1949, comparing those years with the 1937-41 average. In 1949, consumption of butter was 6.1 pounds per person less than in 1937-41 and consumption of margarine was 3 pounds larger.

Table 10.- Consumption of butter and margarine per person in 1947, 1948, and 1949 compared with prewar

CONSUMPTION				
Year	Butter	Margarine		Total
		Uncolored	Colored	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Average				
1937-41	16.6	2.7	1/	2.7
1947	11.2	4.8	.2	5.0
1948	10.0	5.6	.5	6.1
1949	10.5	4.6	1.1	5.7
INCREASE(+) OR DECREASE(-) FROM PREWAR				
1947	-5.4	+2.1	+2	+2.3
1948	-6.6	+2.9	+5	+3.4
1949	-6.1	+1.9	+1.1	+3.0

Based on tables 13, 14 and 15. 1/ Negligible.

The recent increase in consumption of colored margarine has been just enough to keep the total consumption of margarine at the level indicated by the historical relationship between butter and margarine consumption. This suggests that colored margarine has been replacing white margarine rather than butter. Presumably an increasing number of consumers have been satisfied with a price saving up to 30 to 35 cents per pound to be gained in recent years by purchasing colored margarine in place of butter, but have not been attracted by the additional saving afforded by white margarine.

Moderate Decline in Production and Consumption of Margarine in 1949

Production of oleomargarine in 1949 totaled 860 million pounds, a decline of 48 million pounds from the 1948 peak but still 506 million pounds above the 1937-41 average (table 13). Domestic disappearance, including a small quantity procured by the Army, was 853 million pounds, 39 million pounds less than the year before but 500 million pounds above the 1937-41 average. Consumption per civilian in 1949 was 5.7 pounds (product weight), a decline of 0.4 pound from 1948 but an increase of 3 pounds over prewar.

Exports of margarine in 1949 (including shipments to United States Territories) totaled 7 million pounds. Although this was still larger than the prewar average, it was well below any other year since 1941. Exports of margarine reached a peak in 1943 when 109 million pounds were exported.

The decline in consumption of oleomargarine in 1949 compared with 1948 was associated with a 16-percent decline in the retail price of butter. The price of butter in leading cities of the United States in 1949 averaged 72.5 cents compared with 86.7 cents in 1948. From February through July 27, the Government supported the wholesale price of butter (Grade A or higher) at 59 cents a pound. The support for the rest of the year was 62 cents per pound. Under the price-support program, the Department of Agriculture purchased 114 million pounds of butter, about two-thirds of the increase in 1949 production over 1948. Production of butter in 1949 totaled 1,692 million pounds, 183 million pounds more than the year before (table 14). Domestic disappearance rose to 1,585 million pounds, 94 million more than in 1948. Consumption per civilian in 1949 was 10.5 pounds compared with 10.0 pounds a year earlier.

At the end of 1949, CCC had an unsold inventory of 96 million pounds of butter. Sales in January-March 1950 were about 6.4 million pounds; purchases in the same period were 8.6 million pounds, nearly all in March. April purchases through the 21st totaled 12 million pounds. The increasing rate of purchases in recent weeks reflects the seasonal rise in butter output, which usually reaches its peak in June.

South Increases Share of Margarine Output

Production of margarine in the South increased from 7 percent of the total in 1939-41 to 15 percent in the year beginning July 1, 1948 (the latest year for which data are available). Although margarine production in the Midwest is substantially larger than prewar, the percentage share of the Midwest in the national total has declined. Output in the other regions of the country, as a percentage of the total, has not varied significantly in the last 10 years.

Table 11.- Production of margarine: Percentage of the national total by geographic areas, year beginning July 1, average 1939-41, annual 1946-48

Area	1939-41	1946	1947	1948
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
East 1/	11	13	11	13
South 2/	7	12	14	15
Midwest 3/	69	61	59	57
California	4/ 13	14	16	15
Total	100	100	100	100

Based on table 21.

1/ Maryland and New Jersey except for an insignificant amount in New York in 1941-46.

2/ Texas, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and in 1947 and 1948, Tennessee. Also negligible quantities in Arkansas and Louisiana in 1948.

3/ Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio.

4/ Including a small quantity in Oregon in 1939 and 1940.

The number of establishments federally licensed to manufacture margarine increased from 53 in 1947-48 to 60 in 1948-49 (table 21). There was an increase of 6 in the South and Southwest and 1 in Maryland. The only licensed establishment in North Carolina did not renew its license in 1948-49.

The number of companies manufacturing margarine in April 1950, at 28, was about the same as a year earlier but was materially larger than in January 1948, when there were 22. This, in turn, was about the same as in 1942.

Cottonseed and Soybean Oils Constitute
98 Percent of Fats Used in Margarine

Domestic vegetable oils in 1949 accounted for 98.4 percent of the total quantity of fats and oils used in margarine, and animal fats for 1.6 percent. (See table 17.) Cottonseed and soybean oils comprised 98.3 percent compared with 96.2 percent in 1948 and 89.7 percent in the war period, when substantial quantities of coconut oil were used in margarine for export. Only 82,000 pounds of coconut oil were used in 1949, and no other foreign oils were used.

Margarine manufacture in 1949 took 20 percent of the total domestic disappearance of cottonseed, soybean, corn, and peanut oils compared with 23 percent of a moderately smaller total in 1948 and 9 percent in prewar years. Margarine manufacture in 1949 accounted for 27 percent of the total domestic disappearance of cottonseed oil, as compared with 33 percent of a smaller total in 1948. Margarine accounted for 17 percent of the total domestic disappearance of soybean oil in both 1948 and 1949.

Table 12.- Domestic vegetable oils: Domestic disappearance and use in margarine, average 1937-41, annual 1948 and 1949

Item	Average 1937-41		1948		1949	
	: Use in		: Use in		: Use in	
	: margarine		: margarine		: margarine	
	: Domestic as percent-		: Domestic as percent-		: Domestic as percent-	
	: disap- age of do-		: disap- age of do-		: disap- age of do-	
	: pearance mestic dis-		: pearance mestic dis-		: pearance mestic dis-	
	: appearance		: appearance		: appearance	
	: Mil.lb.	Percent	: Mil.lb.	Percent	: Mil.lb.	Percent
Corn oil	: 164	1	: 194	1	: 227	1/
Cottonseed oil	: 1,552	9	: 1,368	33	: 1,597	27
Peanut oil	: 98	3	: 152	7	: 104	1/
Soybean oil	: 400	15	: 1,470	17	: 1,539	17
Total	: 2,214	9	: 3,184	23	: 3,467	20

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 13.- Oleomargarine, actual weight: Supply and disposition, 1912-49

Year	Production			Apparent change in stocks	Disposition			Domestic disappearance			
	Colored	Uncolored			Net supply	Exports	Shipments to U. S. Territories	Military procurement	Civilian	Military and civilian per person	
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.								Mil.lb.
1912	6.3	135.9	142.2	+ 6	141.6	2.8	N.A.	---	138.8	1.4	1.4
1913	7.0	145.1	152.0	- 3	152.3	2.4	N.A.	---	149.9	1.5	1.5
1914	6.0	135.2	141.2	+ 4	140.7	1.8	N.A.	---	138.9	1.4	1.4
1915	7.7	134.3	142.0	- 4	142.3	3.5	N.A.	---	138.8	1.4	1.4
1916	7.6	180.0	187.6	+1.5	186.1	2.7	N.A.	---	183.4	1.8	1.8
1917	7.5	279.8	287.2	+ 9	286.4	2.7	N.A.	---	283.7	2.7	2.7
1918	6.6	344.0	350.6	+ 8	349.8	3.0	N.A.	---	346.9	3.3	3.3
1919	19.2	349.6	368.8	- 5	369.3	15.4	N.A.	---	353.9	3.3	3.3
1920	14.2	355.3	369.5	- 4	369.8	6.1	N.A.	---	363.7	3.4	3.4
1921	7.9	207.2	215.1	-1.0	216.1	1.5	N.A.	---	214.6	2.0	2.0
1922	6.4	178.3	184.8	+ 1	184.6	1.1	N.A.	---	183.5	1.7	1.7
1923	10.2	217.4	227.6	- 2	227.8	1.1	.6	---	226.1	2.0	2.0
1924	11.8	220.1	231.8	+ 2	231.6	.6	.9	---	230.2	2.0	2.0
1925	12.2	221.8	234.0	+ 5	233.4	.8	1.5	---	232.0	2.0	2.0
1926	13.5	229.1	242.6	+ 2	242.4	.5	1.4	---	240.4	2.0	2.0
1927	15.1	262.4	277.5	- 2	277.7	.6	1.4	---	275.6	2.3	2.3
1928	16.0	300.7	316.7	+ 6	316.1	.8	1.4	---	313.9	2.6	2.6
1929	17.9	338.4	356.2	+1.2	355.1	.5	1.8	---	352.9	2.9	2.9
1930	13.4	312.2	325.7	+ 5	325.1	.5	1.4	---	323.2	2.6	2.6
1931	5.6	224.3	229.9	-1.9	231.8	.5	1.4	---	229.9	1.8	1.8
1932	3.4	199.8	203.2	- 1	203.3	.4	1.3	---	201.6	1.6	1.6
1933	2.6	242.9	245.5	+1.1	244.4	.3	1.2	---	242.8	1.9	1.9
1934	2.8	261.6	264.4	- 4	264.8	.4	1.3	---	263.2	2.1	2.1
1935	2.8	378.8	381.6	+ 3	381.3	.1	1.4	---	379.8	3.0	3.0
1936	2.7	390.6	393.3	+1.1	392.2	.1	1.2	---	390.9	3.0	3.0
1937	1.7	395.7	397.4	- 3	397.6	*	.4	---	397.2	3.1	3.1
1938	1.5	383.7	385.2	- 1	385.3	.1	.5	---	384.9	2.9	2.9
1939	1.4	299.4	300.9	- 6	301.5	.9	.5	---	300.9	2.3	2.3
1940	2.4	318.0	320.4	+ 6	319.8	.8	.5	---	318.3	2.4	2.4
1941	4.8	362.8	367.6	- 6	368.2	.3	.8	---	363.8	2.7	2.7
1942	64.5	361.3	425.7	+29.2	396.6	28.5	4.1	---	364.0	2.7	2.7
1943	116.5	497.6	614.1	+2.4	611.8	1/105.7	3.4	---	501.0	3.7	3.9
1944	107.6	480.6	588.2	-2.6	590.8	1/92.1	.5	---	497.0	3.6	3.8
1945	98.9	515.1	614.0	-8.0	622.0	1/80.1	3.0	---	525.0	3.8	4.0
1946	58.1	514.5	572.5	-17.4	589.9	50.5	1.7	---	533.0	3.8	3.8
1947	59.1	686.9	745.9	- 4.8	750.7	2/27.2	4.5	---	713.0	5.0	5.0
1948	96.4	811.7	908.1	---	908.1	2/12.9	3/3.0	---	886.8	6.1	6.1
1949 1/2	177.2	682.8	860.0	---	860.0	2/4.0	3/3.1	---	818.8	5.7	5.7

Totals and per-person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Compiled as follows:

Production, Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Apparent change in stocks, residual balancing item.

Exports, 1912-40, tax-free withdrawals for export, Bureau of Internal Revenue, minus shipments to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; 1941-49, Bureau of

the Census.

Shipments, Bureau of the Census. In addition, quantities shipped under special USDA programs, 1942-June 1945, not reported by the Bureau of the Census,

are included here.

Military, USDA.

Civilian disappearance 1912-47, tax-paid withdrawals for use in the United States and Territories, plus tax-free withdrawals for use in Government

institutions, minus commercial shipments to Alaska and Hawaii; in 1948 and 1949, computed from data on production, trade and military procurement.

1/ Includes American Red Cross procurement for prisoner-of-war packages, as follows: 1943, 8.0 million pounds; 1944, 13.0 million pounds; 1945, 3.9 mil-

lion pounds.

2/ Includes an estimated 7.3 million pounds exported in food packages through CARE and other nongovernmental relief agencies in 1947; 9.5 million pounds

in 1948; 2.0 million pounds January-March 1949; does not include quantities mailed abroad by individuals.

3/ Does not include shipments to Alaska and Hawaii after March 1948. No data available.

4/ Preliminary.

*Less than 50,000 pounds.

Table 14. - Butter, actual weight: Supply and disposition, 1912-49

Year	Production				Supply				Disposition									
	Farm		Total		Imports		Cold-stocks, Jan. 1		Exports		Shipments to U. S. Territories		Total		Use in margarine		Domestic disappearance	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pounds
1912	722	870	1,592	1	1	1,592			5		*	3	1,584	2/6	2/6	1,578	16.4	16.4
1913	767	841	1,608	4	4	1,612			3		*	3	1,606	2/6	2/6	1,600	16.3	16.3
1914	786	899	1,685	7	7	1,692			4		*	3	1,686	3/5	3/5	1,680	16.8	16.8
1915	780	971	1,751	2	2	1,752			18		*	3	1,731	3/3	3/3	1,728	17.1	17.1
1916	825	968	1,793	1	1	1,793	49		27		*	4	1,766	3/3	3/3	1,764	17.1	17.1
1917	838	810	1,648	1	1	1,648	46		7		*	4	1,633	2/4	2/4	1,629	15.6	15.6
1918	832	632	1,464	2	2	1,466	51		26		*	3	1,443	2/5	2/5	1,438	13.7	13.7
1919	939	708	1,646	10	44	1,700	44		35		*	3	1,608	3/6	3/6	1,602	15.1	15.1
1920	929	637	1,567	37	54	1,658	54		17		*	4	1,577	3/4	3/4	1,573	14.7	14.7
1921	1,132	610	1,741	19	59	1,819	59		8		*	4	1,757	3/1	3/1	1,756	16.1	16.1
1922	1,227	644	1,870	7	48	1,926	48		11		*	4	1,884	2/1	2/1	1,883	17.0	17.0
1923	1,320	666	1,986	24	27	2,036	27		6		*	4	1,995	2	2	1,994	17.7	17.7
1924	1,439	643	2,082	19	30	2,132	30		8		*	4	2,053	2	2	2,051	17.8	17.8
1925	1,456	619	2,074	7	66	2,147	66		5		*	3	2,086	2	2	2,084	17.9	17.9
1926	1,536	620	2,156	8	53	2,217	53		5		*	1	2,174	2	2	2,171	18.4	18.4
1927	1,564	607	2,171	8	34	2,214	34		5		*	3	2,160	2	2	2,158	18.0	18.0
1928	1,537	577	2,114	5	46	2,165	46		4		*	4	2,113	3	3	2,111	17.4	17.4
1929	1,618	542	2,160	3	44	2,207	44		4		*	4	2,117	3	3	2,114	17.2	17.2
1930	1,598	523	2,121	2	82	2,205	82		3		*	4	2,135	2	2	2,133	17.2	17.2
1931	1,667	544	2,212	2	63	2,277	63		3		*	5	2,244	*	*	2,244	18.0	18.0
1932	1,694	581	2,276	1	27	2,303	27		2		*	5	2,275	*	*	2,275	18.1	18.1
1933	1,763	580	2,343	1	22	2,366	22		1		*	5	2,248	*	*	2,248	17.8	17.8
1934	1,695	559	2,253	1	111	2,366	111		1		*	5	2,312	*	*	2,312	18.2	18.2
1935	1,632	539	2,171	23	47	2,241	47		1		*	6	2,195	*	*	2,195	17.1	17.1
1936	1,629	502	2,131	10	40	2,181	40		1		*	5	2,114	---	---	2,114	16.4	16.4
1937	1,624	472	2,096	11	61	2,169	61		1		*	5	2,120	---	---	2,120	16.4	16.4
1938	1,786	454	2,240	2	43	2,285	43		2		*	6	2,148	---	---	2,148	16.4	16.4
1939	1,782	429	2,210	1	129	2,340	129		2		*	7	2,276	---	---	2,276	17.3	17.3
1940	1,837	403	2,240	1	55	2,296	55		3		*	8	2,244	---	---	2,244	16.9	16.9
1941	1,872	395	2,268	4	41	2,313	41		3		*	10	2,185	---	---	2,185	16.3	16.3
1942	1,764	366	2,130	20	114	2,265	114		15		*	8	2,217	*	*	2,217	15.8	15.8
1943	1,674	341	2,015	3	25	2,043	25		86		*	7	1,791	---	---	1,791	13.0	13.0
1944	1,489	329	1,818	2	88	1,906	88		5/6/46		*	9	1,855	---	---	1,855	13.4	13.4
1945	1,364	337	1,701	4	61	1,765	61		5/6/11		*	8	1,637	---	---	1,637	11.7	11.7
1946	1,371	334	1,505	7	53	1,565	53		5/6/11		*	5	1,513	---	---	1,513	10.6	10.6
1947	1,330	316	1,646	4	28	1,677	28		5/11		*	6	1,633	---	---	1,633	11.2	11.2
1948	1,210	299	1,509	*	24	1,533	24		5/6		*	8/2	1,491	---	---	1,491	10.1	10.1
1949	1,409	283	1,692		34	1,726	34		5/4		*	9/2	1,585	---	---	1,585	10.8	10.8
1950							9/14											

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Compiled as follows:

Production --

1912-23, from U. S. Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin No. 722; 1924-49, from reports of Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Bureau of the Census.

Cold-storage stocks, USDA.

Imports, exports, reexports, and shipments, from Bureau of the Census, except as follows: Shipments to Territories, 1942-June 1945, include special programs of USDA in addition to shipments reported by Bureau of the Census. 1943 exports adjusted in accordance with USDA record of shipments to USSR.

Use in margarine --

1914-16 and 1920-49 (fiscal-year data before 1922), from Bureau of Internal Revenue.

1917-19 (fiscal year data), from Institute of Margarine Manufacturers.

Military procurement --

1941-49, USDA.

Domestic disappearance computed from data on production, trade, and stocks.

1/ 1912-33, general imports; beginning 1934, imports for consumption.

2/ Estimate.

3/ Average of data for fiscal years.

4/ Adjusted for changes in cold-storage stocks held by armed forces.

5/ Includes butter equivalent of butter oil and spreads (Army), not separately reported before 1945. Butter oil converted to butter equivalent by multiplying by 1.282; spreads (Army) by multiplying by 0.77 in 1945 and 0.69 in 1946-48.

6/ Includes estimated butter content of exported Army rations, 14.0 million pounds in 1945; and 1.5 million pounds in 1946 from USDA.

7/ Preliminary.

8/ Does not include shipments to Alaska and Hawaii not reported after March 1948; no data available.

9/ In addition, USDA held 20 million pounds not included in cold-storage stocks.

* Less than 500,000 pounds.

Table 15.- Oleomargarine: Withdrawals from manufacturers' stocks, United States, 1922-49

Year	Tax-paid for consumption in the United States and Territories			Tax-free			For use of the U. S. Government			For export			All withdrawals		
	Uncolored	Colored	Total	Uncolored	Colored	Total	Uncolored	Colored	Total	Uncolored	Colored	Total	Uncolored	Colored	Total
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Average:															
1922-26	213,024	8,730	221,754	1	821	822	195	1,203	1,398	213,220	10,753	223,973			
1927-31	287,531	10,417	297,948	1/	1,242	1,242	5	1,966	1,971	287,536	13,624	301,160			
1932-36	294,335	668	295,003	---	741	741	1/	1,468	1,468	294,335	2,877	297,212			
1937-41	351,948	476	352,424	2	1,105	1,107	1	790	791	351,951	2,371	354,322			
1942	362,730	977	363,707	7	60,141	60,148	10	3,276	3,286	362,747	64,394	427,141			
1943	494,886	5,119	500,004	161	110,278	110,439	---	572	572	495,047	115,969	611,015			
1944	480,029	16,008	496,037	36	90,792	90,828	128	1,258	1,386	480,193	108,058	588,251			
1945	504,547	20,084	524,631	1,932	72,156	74,089	10,206	6,541	16,747	516,685	98,781	615,467			
1946	513,713	18,353	532,066	957	33,340	34,297	141	6,386	6,528	514,811	58,079	572,891			
1947	681,566	31,018	712,584	13	9,292	9,305	558	17,950	18,508	682,137	58,260	740,397			
1948	811,426	81,376	892,802	64	2,210	2,275	83	12,200	12,283	809,035	95,715	904,751			
1949 2/	684,909	166,692	851,601	127	1,630	1,757	189	7,169	7,359	685,226	175,491	860,717			

Compiled from annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Internal Revenue Bulletin. Totals computed from unrounded numbers. Annual data, 1919-41, were published in table 10, June 1948 issue of The Fats and Oils Situation.

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 16.- Oleomargarine: Production in the United States as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1922-49

Year	Made from vegetable oils			Made from mixtures of vegetable and animal oils			Total		
	Uncolored	Colored	Total	Uncolored	Colored	Total	Uncolored	Colored	Total
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Average:									
1922-26	98,135	3,269	101,404	112,979	7,344	120,323			221,727
1927-31	185,777	4,729	190,506	92,120	8,670	100,790			291,296
1932-36	246,410	931	247,341	45,202	1,941	47,143			294,484
1937-41	308,565	1,739	310,304	40,924	633	41,557			351,861
1942	305,650	61,215	366,865	53,759	2,653	56,412			423,277
1943	447,883	108,526	556,409	45,765	7,957	53,722			610,131
1944	446,312	92,925	539,237	33,875	10,654	44,529			583,766
1945	490,881	89,124	580,005	24,438	9,540	33,978			613,983
1946	498,419	56,379	554,798	16,321	1,533	17,854			572,652
1947	661,411	55,725	717,136	20,919	654	21,573			738,709
1948	764,577	90,943	855,520	18,349	727	19,076			874,596
1949 1/	647,072	167,829	814,901	20,860	1,254	22,114			837,015

Reports to U. S. Department of Agriculture on production of oleomargarine, are voluntary; those to the Bureau of Internal Revenue (table 13, columns 1-3) are required by law. The reports to U. S. Department of Agriculture show separately output of oleomargarine from vegetable oils alone and output from mixtures of animal fats and vegetable oils. Annual data, 1917-41, were published in table 8, June 1948 issue of The Fats and Oils Situation.

1/ Preliminary.

Table 17.- Oleomargarine: Materials used in manufacture, United States, 1932-49

Item	Quantity				Percentage of total fats and oils used												
	Average		1946		1947	1948	1949	Average		1946		1947		1948		1949	
	1932-36	1937-41	1942-46	1947				1932-36	1937-41	1942-46	1947	1948	1949				
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Domestic vegetable oils																	
Cottonseed oil 1/.....	59,097	136,206	222,164	222,830	322,603	452,990	431,048	21.8	47.4	48.4	47.9	53.2	61.5	61.5			
Soybean oil 1/.....	3,207	61,052	189,994	200,732	227,798	255,213	257,287	1.0	21.3	41.3	43.1	37.6	34.7	36.8			
Peanut oil.....	3,280	2,572	8,358	13,794	17,498	11,391	98	1.4	.9	1.8	3.0	2.9	1.5	3/			
Corn oil.....	334	780	6,952	6,589	6,650	1,337	773	.1	.3	1.5	1.4	1.1	.2	1/			
Linseed oil.....	-	-	939	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	3/			
Other 2/.....	8	2	271	-	-	-	-	-	3/	.1	-	-	-	3/			
Total	65,925	200,612	428,677	443,945	574,549	720,931	689,266	24.3	69.9	93.3	94.8	97.9	98.4				
Animal fats																	
Oleo oil	17,195	14,060	12,611	2,545	3,298	3,044	3,603	7.3	4.9	3.0	.6	.5	.4	.5			
Neutral lard	6,213	3,593	1/ 7,285	2,058	3,145	3,498	4,270	3.0	1.3	1.6	.4	.5	.5	.6			
Oleostearine	3,289	3,234	2,808	2,086	3,700	2,973	2,994	1.5	1.1	.6	.4	.6	.4	.4			
Oleo stock	1,415	1,415	2,098	335	649	364	608	.6	.5	.5	.1	.1	.1	.1			
Butter	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3/	-	-	-	-	-			
Other 4/.....	-	58	171	18	-	-	-	-	3/	3/	-	-	-	-			
Total	28,123	22,359	24,973	7,042	10,792	9,879	11,475	12.4	7.8	5.7	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.6			
Foreign vegetable oils																	
Coconut oil.....	144,355	50,682	3,600	2/14,508	2/21,214	5/ 5,471	82	61.8	17.6	.8	3.1	3.5	.7	3/			
Babassu oil.....	3,590	9,438	66	-	-	-	-	1.1	3.3	3/	-	-	-	-			
Palm-kernel oil.....	565	2,824	-	-	-	-	-	.2	1.0	-	-	-	-	-			
Palm oil 1/.....	455	1,233	282	-	-	-	-	.2	.4	.1	-	-	-	-			
Sunflower oil.....	21	14	158	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-			
Other.....	6/ 117	7/ 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/	-	-	-	-	-			
Total.....	149,103	64,192	4,106	14,508	21,214	5,471	82	63.3	22.3	1.0	3.1	3.5	.7	3/			
Total fats and oils.....	243,152	287,163	437,756	465,495	606,555	736,281	700,763	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Other materials																	
Milk.....	65,811	66,591	96,391	96,046	126,245	153,052	144,442										
Salt.....	16,710	14,558	17,950	17,789	23,160	27,802	26,343										
Derivative of glycerine.....	767	941	974	1,009	1,216	1,442	1,258										
Lecithin.....	11	114	537	688	907	1,334	1,611										
Monostearine.....	-	48	401	497	826	806	787										
Soda (benzoate of).....	126	144	350	391	544	649	616										
Vitamin concentrate.....	-	18	108	103	121	140	171										
Color.....	3	2	65	37	45	66	111										
Estearine.....	-	-	56	71	-	-	-										
Miscellaneous.....	48	1	18	14	18	84	126										

Compiled from monthly data published in Internal Revenue Bulletin, Bureau of Internal Revenue. Averages for earlier periods, beginning 1913, were published in tables 14 and 15, June 1948 issue of The Fat and Oils Situation.
 1/ Includes small quantities of stearine and flakes, 1938-49. 2/ Vegetable-oil stearine, not specified by kind. 3/ Less than 0.05 percent. 4/ Edible tallow, beef fat, and oleostearine oil. 5/ Used in oleomargarine for export; 14,508,000 pounds in 1946, 7,751,000 pounds in 1947, and 612,000 pounds in 1948. 6/ Sesame, ouricury and rapeseed oils. 7/ Rice oil.

Table 18.- Oleomargarine: State taxes and license fees in effect April 1, 1950

State	Excise tax, per pound on -----				Annual license fee, 2/ payable by -----									
	Colored	Un- colored	Oleomar- gine	Oleomar- gine	Use tax, per pound, on oleomargarine purchased outside the State	Manu- fac- turers	Whole- sellers	Retail- ers	Hotels and restau- rants	Bakeries and confec- tioneries	Boarding houses	Consumers and other users who purchase oleomargarine outside the States		
California	---	---	---	---	---	100	3/50	---	4/2	---	2	---		
Colorado	---	---	10	---	---	25	25	---	---	---	---	---		
Florida	---	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Georgia	---	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Idaho	(P) 10	5	---	---	---	---	25	5	---	---	---	---		
Iowa	(P)	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Kansas	---	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Louisiana	---	---	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Maine	---	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Massachusetts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.50	---	---	---	---		
Minnesota	(P)	---	5/10	6/10	---	1	1	1	---	---	---	---		
Montana	(P)	---	---	---	---	1/20	8/20	---	---	---	---	---		
Nebraska	---	---	---	---	---	100	25	1	---	---	---	---		
North Carolina	---	---	10	---	---	---	25	---	---	---	---	---		
North Dakota	20	10	---	---	---	2/10	2/5	2/2	---	---	---	---		
Pennsylvania	(P)	---	---	---	---	2	2	2	2	---	2	---		
South Carolina	---	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
South Dakota	(P)	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Tennessee	---	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Texas	---	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Utah	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Vermont	(P)	10/	---	---	---	---	25	10/	---	---	---	---		
Wisconsin	(P)	15	---	---	6	1,000	500	25	25	5	5	1		

Compiled from synopses of State laws prepared by the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

1/ Tax applies to oleomargarine not made from oils and fats (specifically named by the statute) that are largely derived from domestic materials.

2/ Required for each place of business.

3/ Including importers or agents of importers.

4/ Public eating places.

5/ Oleomargarine containing soybean oil is also subject to the tax.

6/ The minimum is 65 percent.

7/ Fee is 20 dollars for plants of a capacity of 100,000 pounds or less. An additional 5 dollars is levied for each 100,000 pounds or any fraction thereof in excess of the first 100,000 pounds.

8/ A manufacturer who has paid the manufacturers' fee can act as a wholesaler without paying the wholesalers' fee.

9/ Biennial fee.

10/ Retailers pay a license fee graduated from 2 dollars to 100 dollars on the basis of volume of sales. The fee probably averages between 0.2 and 0.3 cents per pound of oleomargarine sold.

(P) Sale of colored oleomargarine prohibited. Sale of colored oleomargarine is also prohibited in Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. All of these except Illinois also prohibit the manufacture of colored oleomargarine. California and Nebraska prohibit the use of colored oleomargarine in public eating places.

Table 19.- Oleomargarine: Number of retail stores licensed to sell colored or uncolored oleomargarine, and population per store, by States, year beginning July 1940, 1943-48

State	Retail dealers							Population per dealer													
	1940	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1940	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1940	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Alabama	-	40	58	109	252	629	868	-	-	69.7	47.1	25.3	11.2	4.5	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	5	-	-	93	395	-	-	-	119.2	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	3	72	72	112	399	677	-	-	622.9	25.7	25.9	16.9	4.8	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,315.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	93	67	35	225	636	-	-	-	11.8	16.5	32.8	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	91.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	6	8	21	11	11	51	287	120.2	111.1	42.2	78.3	77.5	77.5	16.4	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	-	164	437	534	510	1,050	1,401	-	-	14.1	5.3	4.3	4.6	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	102	113	165	202	714	1,100	-	-	30.9	27.3	18.7	15.7	4.2	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	15	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	4	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	1,884.1	2,585.9	4,062.5	37.1	98.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	1	40	242	288	604	2,153	3,174	3,457.8	88.2	14.5	12.6	6.3	6.3	1.8	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	2	54	389	284	287	479	1,207	897.2	33.6	4.6	6.4	6.6	6.6	4.0	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	2	9	13	140	879	1,279	-	-	1,356.0	292.8	205.5	19.7	3.2	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	53	241	180	296	624	926	-	-	47.6	10.2	13.7	8.6	4.1	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	27	423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	22	89	135	85	58	340	977	85.1	22.6	15.0	24.7	37.9	37.9	6.2	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	1	2	-	894	-	-	-	-	4,387.7	2,328.8	-	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	-	-	-	110	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	53.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	16	22	28	63	283	486	-	-	143.3	99.1	75.4	33.3	7.4	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	4	58	218	156	180	742	1,974	954.4	63.7	16.4	23.5	21.2	23.5	5.2	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	35	-	246	590	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	50	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	1	1	3	1	1	603	981	4,170.5	4,192.9	1,350.1	4,108.2	4,369.5	4,369.5	7.7	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	7	53	19	8	80	350	-	-	75.1	10.0	28.0	67.4	6.9	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,319.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	16	-	19	40	-	858	-	-	227.4	-	188.3	92.0	-	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	301	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	-	1	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	106	353	356	461	823	1,651	-	-	6,798.4	1,368.6	1,796.8	7,644.4	-	593.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	1	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	20.5	5.9	6.1	4.9	2.8	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	58	164	-	-	9,342.6	842.7	9,661.2	-	-	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	40	99	113	144	418	727	-	-	48.9	19.5	16.9	13.3	4.6	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	-	-	1	2	1	1,501	-	-	-	-	2,910.4	1,519.2	3,128.0	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	-	304	1,147	1,288	1,618	3,467	4,829	-	-	22.7	5.9	5.3	4.4	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	31	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	1	6	58	23	21	401	1,172	2,767.6	502.7	51.6	128.8	143.0	-	7.4	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	1	11	-	-	1	-	-	2,123.4	200.6	-	-	-	2,477.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	21	46	33	17	326	707	-	-	82.8	36.9	53.0	107.5	5.8	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	738.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Number of stores from annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; population per store calculated from January 1 population, by States, interpolated between July 1 estimates from reports of Bureau of the Census.

Table 20.- Olsomargarine: Number of retail stores licensed to sell uncolored olsomargarine only, and population per store, by States, year beginning July, 1940-48

State	Retail dealers							Population per dealer						
	1940	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1940	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Alabama	2,357	3,152	3,998	5,324	5,606	6,012	5,876	1.0	.9	.7	.5	.5	.5	.5
Arizona	1,002	1,143	1,159	1,361	1,574	1,761	1,455	.5	.6	.5	.4	.4	.4	.5
Arkansas	2,425	2,877	3,142	4,083	4,561	5,239	5,507	.8	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.4
California	11,987	13,698	15,815	18,451	20,120	21,591	21,263	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.5
Colorado	2,289	2,260	2,425	2,750	2,567	2,042	2,718	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.5
Connecticut	901	2,049	2,337	2,335	2,952	2,703	2,782	1.9	.9	.8	.9	.7	.7	.7
Delaware	352	563	719	690	731	778	769	.8	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
District of Columbia	674	908	991	1,133	1,212	1,292	1,093	1.1	1.0	.9	.8	.7	.6	.8
Florida	3,874	3,873	4,570	5,149	5,711	6,060	5,218	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.5
Georgia	3,518	4,311	5,075	6,275	7,000	10,073	7,540	.9	.7	.6	.5	.5	.3	.4
Idaho	5	161	241	250	255	471	862	107.0	3.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.2	.7
Illinois	13,825	15,743	16,693	17,833	18,350	20,112	19,983	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.5
Indiana	8,540	8,136	8,740	9,674	9,906	10,305	8,356	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5
Iowa	1,543	3,514	3,612	3,908	4,057	5,000	5,453	1.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.5	.5
Kansas	4,926	4,232	4,335	4,760	4,927	5,092	4,368	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Kentucky	4,266	4,521	4,915	6,213	6,743	7,554	6,487	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4
Louisiana	2,986	3,595	4,619	4,712	5,466	5,625	5,215	.8	.7	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4
Maine	1,934	2,426	2,631	2,907	3,037	3,571	3,606	.4	.7	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2
Maryland	2,961	3,779	3,921	4,502	4,676	5,246	4,661	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.5
Massachusetts	3,436	6,257	6,941	8,204	7,111	7,859	7,703	1.3	.7	.6	.5	.5	.3	.6
Michigan	10,116	11,416	12,491	14,533	14,239	16,168	15,008	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Minnesota	1,432	2,367	2,471	2,004	2,006	3,358	3,891	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	.9	.8
Mississippi	1,752	1,735	2,135	2,654	3,057	3,600	3,531	1.4	1.3	1.0	.8	.7	.6	.6
Missouri	9,224	7,960	8,447	9,849	10,398	11,070	10,372	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Montana	34	59	98	96	85	737	1,322	16.4	8.0	4.6	4.8	5.7	.7	.4
Nebraska	2,535	2,507	2,228	2,399	2,593	2,793	2,523	.5	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5
Nevada	167	233	241	233	292	337	274	.7	.6	.6	.6	.5	.4	.6
New Hampshire	975	1,295	1,376	1,474	1,558	1,658	1,696	.6	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
New Jersey	3,364	6,458	6,257	6,431	6,442	7,901	7,196	1.2	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7
New Mexico	713	728	971	642	1,349	1,599	1,493	.7	.7	.5	.8	.4	.3	.4
New York	10,615	17,566	19,795	16,400	20,725	23,736	23,651	1.3	.7	.6	.8	.7	.6	.6
North Carolina	2,798	3,584	4,090	5,002	5,587	6,342	6,269	1.3	1.0	.9	.8	.7	.6	.6
North Dakota	---	70	59	12	---	519	676	---	7.5	8.7	43.9	---	1.1	.9
Ohio	14,235	15,487	16,145	13,305	13,806	19,765	19,829	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Oklahoma	793	4,289	4,763	5,582	6,255	7,088	6,052	2.8	5.1	4.4	3.9	3.6	.3	.4
Oregon	2,783	2,631	2,977	3,425	3,727	4,159	4,120	.4	.5	1.6	1.7	1.0	.5	.4
Pennsylvania	3,495	4,926	5,770	5,765	10,650	20,878	22,352	2.8	1.9	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5
Rhode Island	650	1,207	1,351	1,424	1,565	1,560	1,467	1.1	.8	.6	.5	.5	.5	.4
South Carolina	1,937	2,497	2,698	3,486	3,856	4,212	5,495	1.0	.6	.7	.5	.5	.6	.6
South Dakota	14	418	556	372	442	920	1,055	44.5	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.3	.6	.4
Tennessee	2,147	3,172	3,636	4,941	5,411	6,306	7,273	1.4	.9	.8	.6	.6	.5	.4
Texas	9,408	11,363	11,157	13,564	15,167	16,379	13,872	.7	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5
Utah	372	703	849	863	991	1,328	1,390	1.5	.9	.9	.7	.6	.3	.5
Vermont	387	636	692	895	1,006	1,211	1,268	.9	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.5
Virginia	3,781	3,907	4,352	5,568	5,892	6,691	6,619	.7	.8	.7	.5	.5	14.4	1.0
Washington	63	128	120	132	117	165	2,402	28.3	16.1	17.7	16.7	19.2	.3	.3
West Virginia	4,446	4,511	4,741	5,532	6,034	6,791	6,785	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	3.4	2.6
Wisconsin	---	518	711	410	150	792	1,258	---	5.8	4.2	7.5	21.5	.6	.5
Wyoming	340	360	384	399	385	453	543	.8	.7	.7	.6	.7	.6	.5
Total	161,677	199,679	218,225	242,911	265,552	303,137	301,097	.8	.7	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5

Number of stores from annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; population per store calculated from January 1 population, by States, interpolated between July estimates, from reports of Bureau of the Census.

Table 21. — Oleomargarine, colored and uncolored: Production and number of federally licensed manufacturing establishments, by State, year beginning July, 1939-48

States	Production										Establishments									
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	lb. 1,000	lb. 1,000	lb. 1,000	lb. 1,000	lb. 1,000	lb. 1,000	lb. 1,000	lb. 1,000	lb. 1,000	lb. 1,000	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
East																				
Maryland	9,827	10,702	11,853	16,905	18,155	19,168	17,980	18,548	24,321	32,662	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
New Jersey	19,374	25,966	29,844	57,898	72,600	60,307	62,605	66,485	76,312	75,499	2	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	5	5
New York	-	-	74	226	42	62	131	64	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	28,201	36,668	41,771	75,029	90,797	79,537	80,716	85,097	100,633	108,161	4	5	7	7	6	7	6	6	6	7
South																				
Alabama	397	293	138	35	526	494	474	948	2,465	3,576	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Georgia	2,937	4,788	8,178	17,016	19,709	19,014	17,778	22,384	34,516	30,359	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	5	7
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
North Carolina	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
South Carolina	480	1,888	2,651	3,834	4,627	4,577	5,169	5,184	9,836	13,297	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,689	19,661	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Total	3,816	6,969	10,967	20,885	25,062	24,085	23,421	28,516	55,506	66,953	4	3	4	4	4	5	6	7	9	12
Southwest																				
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Texas	10,068	13,806	26,935	32,852	31,530	36,764	35,838	46,880	65,652	64,577	3	3	4	7	4	4	4	4	6	8
Total	10,068	13,806	26,935	32,852	31,530	36,764	35,838	46,880	65,652	64,845	3	3	4	7	4	4	4	4	6	9
Midwest																				
Illinois	89,870	104,349	107,229	156,955	180,784	181,587	175,805	193,157	227,861	197,149	9	9	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9
Indiana	33,162	37,594	27,341	59,002	51,391	52,767	42,105	43,054	66,426	75,376	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kansas	20,868	23,701	23,747	29,531	31,868	36,750	30,918	32,558	70,170	44,354	4	4	4	12	4	4	4	4	4	4
Michigan	16,573	16,345	16,728	23,692	22,903	24,974	19,882	21,712	30,594	26,359	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Minnesota	584	847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	8,587	8,362	10,152	9,514	11,960	13,901	12,975	13,717	20,388	19,252	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,592	9,354	17,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraskan	50,934	50,706	51,678	75,874	88,140	83,209	74,937	85,944	104,583	106,643	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	220,578	241,904	236,875	354,568	387,046	393,188	356,622	392,734	529,376	486,935	22	22	22	30	21	21	21	22	24	24
West																				
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	38,631	44,186	52,258	65,134	74,590	79,425	54,606	89,176	139,166	131,717	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	1,424	401	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	40,055	44,587	52,258	65,134	74,590	79,425	54,606	89,176	139,166	131,717	9	9	8	23	9	10	8	8	8	8
Grand Total ...	303,717	343,935	368,805	548,468	609,026	612,999	551,203	642,406	890,333	898,613	42	42	45	71	44	47	45	47	53	60

Compiled from annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Total computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Number of special tax stamps purchased covering the fiscal year or a portion of the fiscal year. A special tax stamp is required for each factory. Manufacturers of oleomargarine, as defined by the Internal Revenue Code, include persons who color oleomargarine and subsequently sell it or serve it to paying guests.

Table 22 .- Fats and oils, including margarine and shortening: Production from domestic and imported materials, annual 1948 and 1949, January 1949 and 1950, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month, January 1950, with comparative data

Items grouped by major use	Production 1/				Stocks 2/			
	1948	1949	Jan. 1949	Jan. 1950	Dec. 31, 1948	Jan. 31, 1949	Dec. 31, 1949	Jan. 31, 1950
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS								
<u>Food fats and oils</u>								
Butter 3/	1,210.0	1,409.0	93.0	101.5	33.6	18.7	114.0	103.7
Lard and rendered pork fat 4/	1,680.2	1,923.3	212.8	215.5	173.3	251.7	130.6	165.6
Oleo oil, oleo stock, edible animal : stearine, and edible tallow	137.2	166.5	11.6	14.2	16.9	21.4	10.5	13.6
Total edible animal fats	3,027.4	3,498.8	317.4	331.2	223.8	291.8	255.1	282.9
Corn oil	202.9	224.4	19.1	16.9	19.7	14.6	14.2	11.2
Cottonseed oil	1,463.6	1,787.4	195.1	210.3	338.5	391.3	399.8	427.6
Olive oil, edible	3.2	4.8	1.6	.3	2.5	4.2	3.7	3.0
Peanut oil	157.3	177.8	10.7	21.0	22.6	22.8	29.1	35.7
Sesame oil 5/	10.6	5.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	.3
Soybean oil	1,604.3	1,859.1	162.6	165.1	193.2	243.7	150.1	149.5
Total edible vegetable oils	3,441.9	4,058.6	389.2	414.3	576.6	676.7	597.1	627.3
<u>Soap fats and oils</u>								
Tallow, inedible, and greases, excluding wool grease 6/	1,942.2	2,126.3	227.4	191.0	317.4	379.6	351.5	366.8
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	25.8	31.9	42.9	33.0
Fish oil	124.9	118.5	1.8	4.5	94.7	79.5	78.4	76.3
Whale and seal oils	.4	.7	N.A.	---	31.5	.2	1.0	1.2
Olive oil, inedible and foots	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	---	.1	.0	2.0	1.5
Total slow-lathering oils	2,067.5	2,245.5	229.2	195.5	469.5	495.2	475.8	478.8
Babassu oil 5/	39.0	29.4	11.4	5.2	3.1	11.2	3.3	3.3
Coconut oil	557.1	7525.9	38.5	46.7	61.7	83.3	155.8	189.5
Other lauric-acid oils 5/	5.2	17.2	4.9	8/	9/	9/	9/	9/
Total lauric-acid oils	601.3	572.5	54.8	51.9	64.8	94.5	159.1	192.8
<u>Drying oils</u>								
Castor oil, dehydrated 10/	48.2	37.2	3.1	3.8	6.7	6.1	6.0	6.4
Linseed oil	726.0	744.5	52.8	57.1	226.4	255.1	515.1	544.8
Oiticica oil	---	---	---	---	6.6	7.6	4.0	3.6
Tung oil	16.8	19.5	3.5	6.2	47.1	55.9	18.1	23.0
Total drying oils	791.0	801.2	59.4	67.1	286.8	324.7	543.2	577.8
<u>Other industrial oils and fats</u>								
Neat's-foot oil	2.2	2.3	.2	.2	1.1	1.1	.9	.9
Sperm-whale oil	---	---	---	---	11/	24.4	20.1	21.4
Wool grease	18.9	9.0	.8	1.0	5.3	.4	.8	1.0
Cod oil and fish-liver oils	4.9	5.7	.4	.3	8.3	8.9	10.1	7.5
Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3 12/	87.9	91.3	9.2	11.3	25.8	27.8	31.7	32.0
Rapeseed oil	N.A.	N.A.	---	---	4.2	3.7	5.0	3.9
Other vegetable oils	5.3	5.4	---	---	13.9	6.4	10.5	10.5
Total	119.2	113.7	10.6	12.8	58.6	72.7	79.1	77.2
Grand total 13/	14,110,674.9	14,12,244.4	1,060.4	1,072.8	1,680.0	1,955.8	2,109.4	2,236.7
From domestic materials	14,10,265.6	14,11,535.4	992.2	1,005.6	---	---	---	---
From imported materials	769.3	708.9	68.2	67.2	---	---	---	---
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS								
Oleomargarine 15/	908.7	860.2	81.7	84.2	8.9	7.9	10.1	9.2
Shortening	1,440.9	1,483.2	114.9	135.6	66.4	73.8	81.7	71.2

Compiled from reports of the Census, except as noted. Data include stocks held by the Government in reported positions.

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ In cases where refined and crude oils are reported separately in 1948, figures represent crude oil plus refined oil converted to crude basis by dividing by the following factors: Babassu, corn, cottonseed, palm kernel and palm oil, 0.93; coconut, peanut, and soybean oils, 0.94; Beginning 1949 crude and refined oil added together without making conversions.

3/ Creamery butter production and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.

4/ Federally inspected production, United States Department of Agriculture.

5/ Production computed as oil equivalent of imported seeds or kernels.

6/ Total apparent production, Bureau of Agriculture Economics (computed from factory consumption, trade, and stocks).

7/ Apparent production, computed from factory consumption, trade, and stocks.

8/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

9/ Included in "Other vegetable oils."

10/ In 1948 converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.88; beginning 1949, no conversion made.

11/ Included with "Whale and seal oils" before 1949.

12/ Production of No. 1 and No. 3 minus production of dehydrated castor oil.

13/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

14/ Includes estimated output of farm butter and nonfederally inspected lard, 937 million pounds in 1948 and 961 million pounds in 1949.

15/ Bureau of Internal Revenue.

N. A. Not available.

Table 23.- Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil, annual 1947-49, and January 1949 and 1950

Item	Imports for consumption					Exports 1/				
	January					January				
	1947	1948	1949 2/	1949	1950	1947	1948	1949 2/	1949	1950
	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Food fats and oils										
Butter	3.8	.2	.3	.2	4/	3/17.2	3/8.1	5.7	.3	.4
Lard	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	386.5	321.6	662.1	37.8	50.3
Oleo oil	---	---	---	---	---	.1	.1	2.5	4/	.2
Oleo stock	---	---	---	---	---	1.4	.8	2.8	---	.3
Stearine, animal, edible	---	---	---	---	---	.2	---	.7	---	.1
Tallow, edible	---	4/	4/	---	---	.6	1.4	25.0	---	1.4
Total, edible animal fats	3.8	.2	.3	.2	4/	406.0	332.0	698.8	38.1	52.7
Corn oil	---	4/	---	---	---	.4	.1	2.1	.1	.2
Cottonseed oil	1.0	3.6	---	---	---	12.5	34.5	116.4	6.6	9.4
Cottonseed (15.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	1.6	2.3	.5	.6
Olive oil, edible	11.2	36.1	20.1	2.7	4.1	.1	.1	.1	4/	4/
Peanut oil	.1	.1	4/	---	---	2.2	.7	67.0	4/	9.2
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	74.8	170.7	136.2	21.1	7.4
Sesame oil	.2	1.4	.3	4/	.1	---	---	---	---	---
Sesame seed (47 percent)	4.5	10.6	5.1	.1	.2	---	---	---	---	---
Soybean oil	.1	.4	.2	.1	4/	109.8	85.7	358.2	3.3	35.6
Soybeans 5/	4/	---	---	---	---	15.4	62.3	228.5	20.4	9.1
Sunflower oil	4/	4/	4/	4/	---	.1	---	---	---	---
Teaseed oil	6.4	3.6	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vegetable oils, shipments to U. S. Territories	---	---	---	---	---	8.3	3.4	2.5	.2	.2
Total, edible vegetable oils	23.5	55.8	25.8	2.9	4.4	225.7	359.6	913.3	52.2	71.7
Soap fats and oils										
Fish oils	3.1	18.8	16.1	1.8	3.2	10.9	11.8	38.6	1.5	1.8
Greases	4/	4/	4/	4/	---	14.3	20.2	65.0	6.8	6.1
Marine mammal oils	14.9	39.1	8.7	1.8	.1	.1	.3	.3	---	.1
Olive oil, inedible and "foots"	.2	9.8	3.1	4/	.1	.1	.9	.5	.2	.1
Palm oil	63.2	63.3	82.3	8.4	4/	11.7	9.7	8.7	1.0	.3
Tallow, inedible	1.1	1.0	2.0	.1	.1	54.6	68.0	362.1	13.3	22.5
Total, slow-lathering oils	82.5	132.0	112.2	12.1	3.5	91.7	110.9	475.2	22.8	30.9
Babassu oil	1.7	3.1	3.6	.5	1.1	---	---	---	---	---
Babassu kernels (63 percent)	14.0	39.0	29.4	11.4	5.2	---	---	---	---	---
Cocconut oil	23.6	109.1	115.1	10.0	10.7	60.9	20.1	18.4	1.0	1.2
Copra (63 percent)	553.9	565.6	539.6	27.5	56.2	21.7	1.2	4.2	---	---
Murumuru kernels (36 percent)	4/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Palm-kernel oil	2.4	14.7	4.2	.1	4/	---	---	---	---	---
Palm-nut kernels (45 percent)	4/	4/	4.1	4.0	4/	---	---	---	---	---
Tucum kernels (43 percent)	7.3	5.1	13.2	.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total lauric-acid oils	902.9	736.6	709.2	54.4	73.2	82.6	21.3	22.6	1.0	1.2
Drying oils										
Flaxseed (35.4 percent) 6/	5.5	21.3	2.9	1.1	---	.3	32.5	61.6	3.5	4.6
Linseed oil	117.3	4.0	1.3	4/	---	23.9	29.6	3.8	.2	.2
Oilicica oil	8.5	17.6	8.9	2.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	121.6	133.3	65.0	9.2	1.7	7.2	10.9	12.4	.8	.7
Tung nuts	---	---	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	252.8	176.2	78.5	12.4	1.7	31.4	73.0	77.8	4.5	5.5
Other industrial oils and fats										
Cashew-nut shell liquid (oil)	3.4	6.0	5.4	.1	.2	---	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	6.6	2.4	10.6	.4	2.2	3.4	2.1	3.0	.5	.2
Castor beans (45 percent)	124.6	136.1	130.5	16.1	10.0	---	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils	17.0	23.2	21.2	1.1	1.9	9.2	7.7	.8	.1	4/
Japan wax (tallow)	---	4/	.1	4/	4/	---	---	---	---	---
Neatfoot oil	.1	.3	.5	4/	4/	1.1	.2	.6	4/	.1
Rapeseed oil	5.8	3.7	3.8	---	.2	4/	.1	.1	---	.1
Vegetable tallow	.1	4/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	.1	.3	8.3	.4	.5	---	---	.4	.2	.1
Other vegetable oils and fats	.1	1.4	1.0	.2	---	2.1	4.4	5.2	.9	4/
Total	157.8	173.4	181.4	18.3	15.0	15.8	14.5	10.1	1.6	.5
Manufactured products and secondary materials (fat content)										
Margarine 7/	.1	.5	.3	.1	4/	19.9	5.2	4.4	.2	.4
Shortening	4/	4/	4/	---	---	10.3	6.5	24.5	.4	.9
Stearine, vegetable oil winter 9/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.9	1.1	.2
Soap	.4	.6	.5	4/	4/	62.3	42.0	37.4	3.6	2.2
Foats and soap stock 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	4/	.2
Fatty acids 9/	---	---	1.7	4/	.2	---	---	53.3	2.2	.6
Total	.5	1.1	2.5	.1	.2	92.5	53.7	127.5	7.5	4.5
Exports through private relief agencies										
Grand total 10/	1,423.8	1,275.4	1,109.9	100.6	98.2	981.9	990.8	2,334.1	130.7	166.9

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, and reports of the Bureau of the Census and United States Department of Agriculture.

1/ Includes shipments of butter, lard, and manufactured products to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and also to Hawaii and Alaska through March 1948; reexports of coconut, palm, and tung oils, olive oil foats and copra.

2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes actual weight of butter spreads (Army). 4/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 5/ Prior to October 1947, 15 percent; October 1947-September 1948, 15.8 percent; October 1948, 16.3 percent. 6/ 1937-41, 34 percent yield, 1948 variable yields based on production of oil and crushings of flaxseed. 7/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. 8/ January-March 1949 only. 9/ Included beginning 1949. See text, page 10/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 24 .- Price received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals, February 1948, January-February 1949 and January-February 1950

Item	Unit	1948	1949		1950	
		Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>Oil-bearing materials</u>						
Castor beans, Brazilian ports	Long ton	192.50	125.00	116.25	113.50	116.00
Copra, Philippine, c.i.f.						
Pacific Coast	Short ton	279.50	204.38	180.62	190.94	188.12
Cottonseed, United States average ..	Short ton	88.60	65.70	53.40	43.60	43.60
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	651.10	600.10	600.00	394.70	387.80
Flaxseed, United States average ..	Bushel	5.73	5.75	5.75	3.64	3.59
Peanuts, No. 1 shelled, Spanish ..						
Southeastern shipping points* ...	100 lb.	16.88	16.75	16.88	17.50	17.25
Peanuts, United States average* ...	100 lb.	10.00	10.50	10.30	10.50	10.60
Soybeans, No. 2 Yellow, Chicago ..	Bushel	---	247.20	225.70	231.10	235.70
Soybeans, United States average ..	Bushel	2.97	2.27	2.05	2.11	2.12
<u>Oilseed meals ^{1/}</u>						
Copra meal, Los Angeles ^{2/}	Short ton	83.90	70.50	69.45	59.50	58.75
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	84.00	64.40	58.50	59.00	56.75
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	93.60	73.90	67.90	68.45	66.45
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein ..						
Minneapolis	Short ton	91.50	83.40	70.50	69.30	68.50
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein ..						
New York	Short ton	101.10	81.50	84.60	83.40	80.75
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein ..						
f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	88.60	69.25	67.50	63.35	59.75
Soybean meal, 41 percent protein ..						
Chicago	Short ton	89.00	73.45	65.80	66.00	65.05

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Chicago Journal of Commerce, reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and records of Production and Marketing Administration.

^{1/} Bagged carlots.

^{2/} Original quotations adjusted to bagged-carlots basis.

* These prices apply to peanuts for edible uses.

Item

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Excludes tallow used in pressing. 3/ Total production minus oil equivalent of imported Argentine peanuts. 4/ Oil equivalent calculated at 15 percent of actual weight. 5/ Oil equivalent calculated as 9 pounds per bushel from October 1947; 9.5 pounds from October 1947 to September 1948; 9.8 pounds since September 1948. 6/ Total production minus oil equivalent of imports of flaxseed. 7/ Oil equivalent calculated at 19.7 pounds per bushel in 1948 and 19.8 pounds per bushel in 1949. 8/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 9/ Imports include shortening and soap in terms of fat content and in 1949 also include stearic acid and other fatty acids. 10/ Exports include margarine, shortening and soap in terms of fat content; oil equivalent of soybeans, flaxseed, and shelled peanuts for crushing abroad; procurement by the Army for European relief; procurement by the American Red Cross; and exports through private relief agencies. 10 1/ 1947-March 1949. In 1949, exports also include vegetable stearine, oleic acid, stearic acid, other fatty acids, and foods and soapstock. There have been substantial revisions since Table 17 in the November-December 1943-January 1946 issue of The Facts and Oils Situation in the exports in some of the war and early postwar years, mainly as a result of the inclusion of the hard content of tushonka and shortening content of Army biscuits exported. Table 3 in the September 1949 issue contains errors and should be disregarded. 11/ Adjusted for changes in stocks of margarine and shortening. Government stocks of lard in transit to warehouses and ports, and cold-storage stocks of butter held by the Army, 1946 is also adjusted for changes in stocks of vegetable stearine, oleic acid, stearic acid, other fatty acids and foods and soapstock.

^aBasic data revised.
Compiled from reports
Grouped numbers.

of the Bureau of the Census, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U. S. Department of Agriculture. Grand totals and per capita estimates computed from

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Excludes tallow used in pressing. 3/ Total production minus oil equivalent of imported Argentine peanuts. 4/ Oil equivalent calculated at 15 percent of actual weight. 5/ Oil equivalent calculated as 9 pounds per bushel from October 1947; 9.5 pounds from October 1947 to September 1948; 9.8 pounds since September 1948. 6/ Total production minus oil equivalent of imports of flaxseed. 7/ Oil equivalent calculated at 19.7 pounds per bushel in 1948 and 19.8 pounds per bushel in 1949. 8/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 9/ Imports include shortening and soap in terms of fat content and in 1949 also include stearic acid and other fatty acids. 10/ Exports include margarine, shortening and soap in terms of fat content; oil equivalent of soybeans, flaxseed, and shelled peanuts for crushing abroad; procurement by the Army for European relief; procurement by the American Red Cross; and exports through private relief agencies, 1947-March 1949. In 1949, exports also include vegetable stearine, oleic acid, stearic acid, other fatty acids, and foods and soapstock. There have been substantial revisions since Table 17 in the November-December 1943-January 1946 issue of The Facts and Oils Situation in the exports in some of the war and early postwar years, mainly as a result of the inclusion of the lard content of tushonka and shortening content of Army biscuits exported. Table 3 in the September 1949 issue contains errors and should be disregarded. 11/ Adjusted for changes in stocks of margarine and shortening. Government stocks of lard in transit to warehouses and ports, and cold-storage stocks of butter held by the Army, 1946 is also adjusted for changes in stocks of vegetable stearine, oleic acid, stearic acid, other fatty acids and foods and soapstock.

^aBasic data revised.
Compiled from reports
Grouped numbers.

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